

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per month, Foreign \$.50
Per month, Foreign .75
Per year, Foreign 6.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St. and Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H.I.

W. A. KINNEY,
Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 12
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.
Hours, 9 to 4. Telephone 515.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fices in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts. entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
lent for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

B. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Isl-
ands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents.
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D.
Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware. Corner Fort and King Sts.
OFFICERS:
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor
Thos. May and T. W. Hobbs, Directors

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,
Agents.

C. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders
from the United States promptly ex-
ecuted.
Telephone 118.

TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.
Only Complete Guide Published
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.
For sale in Honolulu by all book and
news dealers

ORGANIZATION OF COLLEGE MEN.

University Association of Hawaii
Begins Business.

JUSTICE JUDD AS PRESIDENT.

Will Have Two Meetings Each Year—Once
Around the Festive Board—Constitution
Adopted—Many Colleges and Universities
Represented—First Gathering in December.

There were twenty-four graduates representing thirteen American colleges and universities gathered at the Y. M. C. A. hall Thursday afternoon in response to the call issued by J. T. Crawley and others, to organize a University Association in Honolulu. While those assembled did not represent all the college graduates of the city, there were quite enough to warrant going ahead with the organization, collecting the first initiation fees and instructing the executive committee to make arrangements for the first meeting to be held sometime in December.

The meeting was called to order by J. T. Crawley. Rev. D. P. Birnie was appointed temporary chairman and J. T. Crawley secretary. Mr. Crawley, who has been the active agent of this new organization, distributed slips of paper on which those present wrote their names, degrees and colleges or universities from which the degrees were obtained. The following list was the result:

Albert Francis Judd, Yale University, A. B. 1862, A. M. 1865; L. L. D. 1894.
Douglas Putnam Birnie, A. B. Yale University, 1878.

William D. Alexander, Yale University, B. A. 1855, M. A. 1858.
Winifred Howard Babbitt, A. B., Williams College, 1895.

Rev. Charles M. Hyde, Williams College, A. B. 1852, A. M. 1855, D. D. 1872.
Nathaniel Bright Emerson, Williams College, A. B. 1865, A. M. 1868, M. D. 1890.
New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1869.

Albert Lloyd Colston, C. E., Cornell University, 1895.
George Harrison De La Vergne, Colorado College, Ph. B. '91, Cornell University, L. L. B. '94.

Arthur Burdette Ingalls, Amherst, A. B. '90, A. M. '93.
Charles A. Peterson, Amherst, A. B. '79, A. M. '84, M. D., Medical Department Columbia College, '84.

Serenio E. Bishop, Amherst, A. B. '46, D. D. '96.
Sidney Miller Ballou, A. B., Harvard, 1893.

William Austin Whiting, Harvard, A. B. '77, Boston University, L. L. B., 1879.

J. T. Crawley, A. B., Harvard, '90.
Walter Maxwell, A. M., Harvard, '89.
John Leasingham, Oberlin College, B. A., '83, A. M. '93.

Wallace Rider Farrington, B. S., Maine State College, '91.
Charles William Dickey, B. S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, '94.

H. W. Peck, B. A. & S., Victoria University, B. A., Toronto University, M. A., Toronto University.

A. V. Gear, A. B., University of California, '87.
T. J. Penfield, A. B., Wittenberg College, '90.

Lyle A. Dickey, A. B., Yale University, '91; L. L. B., Lake Forest University, 1894.

John Quincy Wood, A. B., Wesleyan University, 1890.
Willard Ives Warriner, Ph. B., Wesleyan University, '89.

Judge Frear, Yale University.
Mr. Crawley then presented a draft of a constitution which he had prepared. The document was considered section by section and finally adopted as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

I. This Association shall be known as "The University Association of Hawaii."

II. The object of this Association shall be the promotion of fraternal feeling among college men and co-operation in maintaining and elevating the standard of collegiate and professional education.

III. All persons who have received a degree from any department of a college or university in good standing which confers the degree of A. B. shall be eligible to membership.

IV. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors shall have been elected. They shall perform all duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

V. The Executive Committee shall be composed of five members, the President, Secretary and Treasurer and three other members, who shall make all arrangements for the meetings, ad-

mit new members and transact such other business as may be assigned by the Association.

VI. There shall be two meetings of the Association in each year, one in June and one in December, at either of which the business of the Association may be transacted; and the Executive Committee shall provide such literary and social entertainment as shall seem best.

VII. The initiation fee shall be one dollar.

VIII. This constitution may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.

Following the adoption of the constitution, an informal ballot for officers was taken. The final ballot resulted in the election of Chief Justice Judd, President; Rev. D. P. Birnie, Vice-President; J. T. Crawley, Secretary and Treasurer; and Dr. C. M. Hyde, S. M. Ballou and Wallace R. Farrington, Executive Committee.

A vote was taken instructing the secretary to enroll as many members as possible, and the executive committee to make preparations for the first meeting to be held in December next. Dues were then collected and the meeting adjourned.

KILOHANA LEAGUE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Series of Entertainments Arranged
for Next Year.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NIGHTS

Some New Members Elected—Matrons Will Give Afternoon Tea—Life Class to be Organized—Condition of Treasury—With Purchase Piano—List of Officers for Year.

At the regular annual meeting of the League, held last night, there was a great deal of interest and enthusiasm manifested by those present.

The treasurer's report showed a surplus of \$75.50 in the treasury, besides outstanding dues amounting to \$129.50. In view of this healthy financial condition, the Board of Management sent in a recommendation that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter of purchasing a piano for the League, and report to them. Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss Kate McGrew and Miss Grace Richards were accordingly named.

The coming year is to be productive of other good things besides plastic and pictorial art. The following program of events was adopted:

December 19—Literary entertainment.
January 30—Dramatic performance.
March 12—Musical.
April 25—Lecture by Prof. Maxwell.

June 6—Literary entertainment.
July 18—Dramatic performance.
August 29—Musical.
October 10—Lecture by Prof. Maxwell.

In addition to this the regular fall and spring art exhibitions will be held, the first one being open for the members' first view on November 16th.

A tea circle is being formed among the matrons of the League to eke out the other entertainments by occasional afternoon teas at the Art League rooms.

In the election of new members it was decided that hereafter they should always enter as subscription members, and if they made a satisfactory showing in the exhibition they should be admitted to the ranks of the associate or active members.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, having contributed to the spring exhibition, was elected an associate member and the following names were added to the list of subscription members:

Miss Alice M. Bond
Mrs. W. C. Weedon
Miss C. Clymer
Miss Ella Stansbury.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Ballou.
Mr. H. M. Whitney.
Mr. E. L. Hutchinson.
Mr. Olive Davis.
Mr. William Love.

As a committee to see that the Art League is properly reported in the papers, Mrs. Henry Castle and Messrs D. Logan, W. R. Farrington, D. H. Hitchcock and C. W. Dickey were appointed.

Mr. Hitchcock reported that a sketch club is being formed as an adjunct to the League. The plan is to meet at the exhibition rooms once a month and sketch from a living model.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:
President—D. Howard Hitchcock.
Vice President—Miss Anna Parke.
Treasurer—Miss Augusta Graham.
Secretary—C. W. Dickey.

Literary Circle—Mrs. Henry Castle, Mrs. W. Frear, Dr. C. T. Rodgers.
Musical Circle—Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Miss Grace Richards, Professor Berger.

Dramatic Circle—Mr. J. F. Brown, Miss Kate McGrew, Major Geo. C. Potter.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.
MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief. F. A. Thornton.

This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HONOR CONFERRED MINISTER COOPER.

By the Grand Lodge of Masons
in Scotland

MAY ERECT NEW LODGES HERE

His Activity in Masonic Lodges in Hawaiian Islands—Head of Five Masonic Bodies in Honolulu—But Two Men Here Who Have Taken More Degrees in Masonry.

One of the highest honors in Masonry is that of District Grand Master Depute, which has recently been con-

ferred by the Grand Lodge of Queensland upon Minister Henry E. Cooper. This gives to him the highest position in Masonry here among the brethren who work under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under which Pacific Lodge No. 822 was erected.

Just now this is the only lodge here working under the laws of the Scottish Masons, but it is a question of but a short time when two other lodges will be organized under this dispensation, and Minister Cooper, as District Grand Master Depute, has the power to erect them. There is no Grand Lodge here, nor has he the power to erect one, the Pacific Lodge is subordinate to the Grand Lodge in Scotland, and will remain so, probably, for a long time to come.

This honor conferred upon Minister Cooper is a greater one than any yet bestowed upon a Honolulu Mason—higher than anything measured by degrees, because it carries with it a badge of authority not to be found even with a member of the Thirty-third degree, of which, by the way, there are but two residing in Honolulu—Gideon West and H. H. Williams.

Minister Cooper, however, has reached the 32d rung in the ladder, and it is barely possible that while he is abroad on his tour he may take the last or 33d degree.

He is the most active worker among the craft, and it astonishes some of the younger men how a man with so many busy days in his Government life can do all that he has done and is doing for the good of the order in Hawaii.

Until his advent in the country, Masonry dragged along as many other things, slowly; but he seems to have infused new blood into the order, and a third lodge, with a possibility of two others, is the result.

This activity is not confined to the Pacific Lodge, of which Minister Cooper is R. W. Master, but it has extended as well to Hawaii, 21, and Lodge Le Progress, the latter working under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of France.

Minister Cooper was passed and raised a Mason in the United States, and was Master of his lodge there. On taking up his residence in Honolulu he became a member of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21. When the membership of the lodge grew and the necessity for another was evident, Minister Cooper arranged through R. Lee-Bryce of Queensland for a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Mr. Bryce's position in the order gave him power to erect lodges, and Pacific Lodge No. 822 is the result. On August 1, 1895, a charter was issued by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and since then the lodge has grown rapidly, having now about fifty members. Some of them were at one time members of other Honolulu lodges, but a majority are entirely new in Masonry.

This is Minister Cooper's jubilee year in Masonry. Besides the position mentioned as having been recently given him, he is R. W. Master of Pacific Lodge No. 822, A. F. & A. M. E. H. P. of the Honolulu Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, Em Commander of

Honolulu Commandery No. 1, A. T. K. C. C. H. of Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection and Wise Master of Nuuanu Chapter Rose Croix No. 1. In the Council of Kadosh he occupies the office of First Lieutenant Commander.

Minister Cooper will leave here on the Mowera on October 24th for a three months' visit to Canada and the United States, and while away will visit the lodges in the large cities if convocations are held while he is there. As he has never visited in British Columbia, he goes by the Mowera and will journey over the famous Canadian Pacific road to Winnipeg, where he will connect with the Soo route and arrive in Chicago November 4 and in Boston on the 7th.

As this is the minister's old home he will devote more of his time than anywhere else. He will leave there November 24 and arrive in New York next day. Washington will be reached on November 30th and the minister's time will be taken up with Mr. Hatch until December 10 when he will start for St. Louis, remaining over one day and then depart for San Diego. A day will be spent there and he will arrive in San Francisco on the 16th and leave at once for Honolulu.

While away he will visit the Hawaiian Consuls in the various cities mentioned. As a Mason his popular-

ity is well known in the United States, and his brother-Masons here believe he will be received with extraordinary distinction in the lodges abroad.

THE MOANA.
Purchased by the Union S. S. Company for 'Frisco Route.

Mr. James Mills, the manager of the Union S. S. Co., returned to New Zealand by the S. S. Monowai on September 11, after an absence of about eight months, his trip to the old country having been undertaken chiefly for the perfecting of the Union S. S. Co.'s fleet, says the Auckland Herald. The first vessel secured, the Rakanoa, of 5,000 tons capacity, is already on her way to Fiji to load sugar for Auckland. The new steamer for the San Francisco trade, the Moana, is of 4,500 tons capacity, nearly 1,000 tons larger than the Monowai, which she is to supersede. The Moana attained 16½ knots on her trial, and can well average 15 knots in an ordinary run with full cargo, which means a saving of two days on the passage from here to San Francisco. The requirements of the passenger traffic between the Australasian colonies and the United States and England have been specially provided for. Ample provision is made for upper deck cabins, there being no less than 25, and powerful electric motors will be utilized for ventilating purposes. The cabin accommodation will be far in advance of anything seen hitherto, the cabins being more like bedrooms, each cabin will be supplied with a chest of drawers, and some with wardrobes also. Provision for the entertainment of passengers has not been overlooked, at one end of the dining saloon a bay has been placed for the reception of an organ and a piano, and to give space for a concert stage or platform if required.

The United States Government have increased their subsidy for the service to \$140,000 or \$28,000 per annum. So that now, with a reasonable extension of time of contract for mail services—should it be made by the New Zealand Government—the mail contractors are prepared to replace the other vessels engaged in the service with newer and faster vessels. The Monowai, as will have already been gathered, is to be placed in the Inter-Colonial trade the service for which is to be still further improved by the introduction of the Walkaua, of 3,000 tons register and 3,000 horse power. This vessel which is capable of steaming 14 knots has also large accommodations. The third vessel building and the fourth to be added to the fleet in the present order is the Kina, she is a vessel designed for coastal purposes, her carrying capacity being 2,500 tons on a light draught of water in view of the carriage of coal from Westport to Auckland for the Gas Company. These vessels are due to arrive in the colony during the coming summer.

The new Shah of Persia is anxious to open the country to international commerce and favors the introduction of electricity and steam.

The new Shah of Persia is anxious to open the country to international commerce and favors the introduction of electricity and steam.

The new Shah of Persia is anxious to open the country to international commerce and favors the introduction of electricity and steam.

SCIENTISTS KILLED IN SOLOMON ISLES.

Two Parties From Austrian War
Ship Butchered.

BUSHMEN THE PERPETRATORS.

An Austrian Baron One of the First to Die.
Both Parties Attacked Simultaneously.
Relief Parties Organize But Turn Back.
Native Murderers Supposed to be Cannibals.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 18.—Dispatches from the commander of the Albatross, which have been brought from the Solomon Islands by the vessel Siskin, and addressed to Captain J. Mergell, Consul for Austria-Hungary, reached Sydney today. These, however, were marked "confidential," and therefore Captain Mergell felt that he could not break the silence which had been so strictly imposed upon him. This astonishing secrecy has occasioned much conjecture, especially as the details received from British traders today seem to show that except for the distinction of the victims the massacre was marked by the features common to such outrages—confidence in the midst of hostile tribes, sudden surprise and a sharp retreat, pursued by a harassing enemy. The Albatross appears to have spent a considerable portion of the month of July in cruising about among the beautiful islands of the Solomon group, parties being landed wherever possible to secure objects of scientific interest. Early in August the vessel anchored off a sloping beach on the north coast of the island of Guadalcanar. It was decided, despite the unsavory reputation of the place, to explore, while the vessel lay here, the Lion's Head Mountain in the interior, and a party consisting of Baron Norbeck, Lieutenant Budik, Midshipman De Beaufort and another midshipman, twenty sailors, Baron Norbeck's two servants and two native guides, started from the coast on the 25th of August. After two days' marching the heavy work of forcing their way through the bush had completely exhausted one of the midshipmen and seven sailors, who accordingly returned to the ship.

From particulars furnished by Mr. T. H. Marben of Muran Sound, the remainder of the party pushed on and reached the foot of the mountain on the evening of the 10th. Next morning the party divided. Baron Norbeck, accompanied by Lieutenant Budik and seven sailors and his two servants, with three bushmen for guides, started about 8 o'clock in the morning for the top of the mountain. Midshipman De Beaufort, six sailors and two guides from the coast were left in camp. Several bushmen joined the Baron's party on its way up the mountain, but as they had no arms and seemed to be peaceable, no notice was taken of them. Several bushmen had also been in the camp the evening before. The Baron and his servants with the native guides were in the lead going up the hill, several natives being apparently near or mixed with the party. When up near the top they heard two shots fired in the neighborhood of the camp that they had left, and at the same time they saw what appeared to be a bushman chief standing on the top of a rise a little above them making some signs. Whether he could see the camp from where he was or not is not known, but he apparently on hearing the shots from the camp gave the signal for an attack on the Baron's party. Natives from different parts immediately rushed on them with clubs, but they had no guns. The Baron being entirely without arms of defence, a native rushed on him with a tomahawk, or small axe, and cut him down by a blow on the back of the neck. The native who cut down the Baron was immediately shot down by a sailor but in the meantime there was a general attack on the whole of the party. One of the Baron's servants protected himself and did good execution with a big knife which he carried for clearing the track, and the other servant saved himself by seizing the tomahawk by the handle just as it was descending on his head. Lieutenant Budik who fortunately had his revolver in his hand, shot a native just as he was about to strike him with a heavy club. This native, at the time the attack took place was endeavoring through the medium of signs, to induce the lieutenant to give him the revolver in exchange for the club, which was a very fine weapon. The sailors, being prepared with their rifles, at once opened fire on the attacking party, and after a few minutes put them to flight.

A considerable number of natives were shot in the affray, but it is impossible to say how many. Baron Norbeck who was the only one seriously wounded in this attack, was able to walk slowly back to the camp where all was done for him that could be done under the circumstances, but he gradually sank, and died about half an hour afterwards.

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had

The scene that presented itself to the Baron's party when they came back to the camp was a very melancholy one. They found what of course they had</

CHILDREN TRAINED BY ELECTRICITY

Scientific Appliances in the Re-
aring of Infants

TWO PSYCHOLOGISTS' BABIES

Children Taught Muscular Coordination and
Self Preservation from Birth. The Study of
Colors—The Touch Is Developed in Baby
hood—An Interesting Study for All

(Boston Transcript)

Two of Washington's well known scientists are rearing their babies according to unique scientific methods to the like of which no children in the world have ever been subjected. The savants in question are Psycho-physicist Elmer Gates, director of the new laboratory of psychology and mind art, and Mr. William Dinviddle, the government's ethno-photographer. Hearing of the experiments in an incidental way the writer recently visited the two gentlemen at their laboratories and persuaded them to divulge the details of their methods which have never before been made public.

Professor Gates is an experimenter in the new science of psycho-physics and is arranging in the suburbs of this city an elaborate laboratory in which he is installing many a complicated apparatus for measuring and altering the sensations and emotions of man. His only child to whom the writer was presented, is a happy faced and pretty boy of sixteen months whose blue eyes shine brighter than those of most children and whose well-formed head enwreathed in golden curls is unusually developed for an infant of his size. The unique course of training which he has daily undergone since he appeared in this world has been systematically devised to serve in substitution for the usual processes of amusement contrived for other children of his station. His play things are the delicate instruments of his father's laboratory and he enjoys as much fun with this odd apparatus as the average youngster acquires from his dolls or his hobby horse.

Baby Gates' father told the writer in the beginning of the interview which took place partly at his laboratory and partly at his adjacent residence that his original theories relating to scientific child rearing have been based upon numerous experiments which he has for a number of years made with animals, such as dogs, guinea pigs, mice, and others. These animals have had their brains trained by different processes which he applies to man, now that he has seen their exact effects. A man who can't train a dumb beast, this experimenter said, is unfit to train a young infant. It is very dangerous, in his opinion to subject children to any experimental processes whose exact effects have not first been accurately determined by scientific investigation.

Baby Gates' training according to the father began about two years before he was born. In the psychologist's opinion the mental, moral and physical developments of a child are profoundly modified by the intellectual and emotional life as well as by the health of both parents during a period preceding its creation. He says that some modern biologists believe that characters acquired by parents during their own lives cannot be transmitted directly to their children. To contradict this he lately trained guinea pigs for four successive generations in the use of their seeing faculties, and he found that the young of the fourth generation were born with a much greater number of cells in the seeing areas of their brains than were found in the brains of other guinea pigs which he had not trained.

The complicated processes by which the Gates baby is trained are based upon an original classification of the senses which the psychologist has devised after studying all of the class of nerves. According to this we have eight senses instead of five as was taught to us at school. These senses are sight hearing smell taste touch sense of cold sense of heat and the muscular sense.

Soon after his baby was born the psychologist began is the first training to develop the brain cells controlling his senses of heat and cold. Each day he was placed in a tub of water whose temperature could be varied to any degree. At first a single bath was given in water having the normal temperature of his body. At the end of six weeks two additional baths were given one slightly warmer and one slightly cooler. The baby was placed first in the cool then in the normal and last in the warm water. The limits of the temperatures of the cool and warm water were more exaggerated from week to week by adding more baths. And thus has the infant been trained to endure considerably high and low temperatures by gradual but not sudden changes. A device for developing the keenness of the child's heat and cold senses is a pair of rubber gloves connected with both a warm and cold water supply. These are daily rubbed over the entire surface of his little body while the water inside is made gradually warmer or cooler. As a result of this the psychologist explained the baby will be able to endure great differences of temperature and his brain will be stored with memories of all the degrees of heat and cold which anyone is likely to encounter in the course of life.

At equally regular intervals Baby Gates is made happy by being placed in front of a electric wheel which revolves pastboard disks bearing each of the fundamental colors of the solar spectrum. By combining disks in

possible variation of color may be shown with their various tints shades hues lustres and transparencies. They are produced in the order of the spectrum. The baby watches the wheel closely and when he is older he will be taught to discriminate between an increasing number of variations. Professor Gates told the writer that the average artist has not seen more than one or twelve per cent of these possible variations and is therefore lacking in memory structures corresponding with all of the variations not seen. He lately examined a well known artist and found that he could distinguish less than 1 per cent of the combinations shown him. Another instrument to be used on the child when he is older is a case containing three large prisms so arranged that any variation of the spectrum thrown by one can be covered by any part of the spectrum thrown upon the same screen by either or both of the others. Any desired combination of colors may thus be purely made with the original light. By other instruments the effects of colors upon emotions can be measured. Such training the psychologist believes is the best possible foundation for an artistic education. Just as his eyes must regularly perceive every variation of color in natural sequence this child must systematically hear every possible degree of sound. As a beginning he is being trained with two little whistles each having a rubber bulb at one end and arranged to give any pitch in the musical scale. In the beginning the professor held in each hand a whistle, one arranged to give a much lower note than the other. A piece of candy was always placed in the hand holding the whistle of the lower pitch. Although the whistles were changed from hand to hand the child soon learned to associate the lower note with something good to eat, and thus to distinguish between the two pitches. By gradually altering the pitches so as to give out sounds more nearly the same, greater acuteness in this discrimination is being developed. When further developed the child will be trained by means of a large electrical instrument, which its inventor, Prof. Gates, says will give all possible variations of sound in systematic order. Two electro-magnets are arranged on either side of a small steel disk, about the size of a 3 cent piece. By means of two commutators the current may be alternated between the magnets at any desired velocity. With each alteration the disk vibrates once. When vibrating less than 18 times a second it creates no audible tone merely a series of tappings. The faster it vibrates the higher the tone—the treble limit being 200,000 vibrations per second. By inserting different disks and pulling out certain slides, all of the possible tone qualities, the chords or harmonies of each tone, can be mathematically produced. Most exact lessons in discrimination between audible variations of tone will be taught with this. In similar manner the sense memories, as the psychologist terms them, of smell and taste are registered in the brain of Baby Gates. There are in the laboratory 1,500 different smells bottled in small vials, classified and arranged in order. Starting at one end of the row and smelling in order gradual differences can scarcely be appreciated until the two end bottles are held to the nostrils. Practice on this piano of smell will build up what the professor calls the necessary "smell memories" in the baby, and will teach him great acuteness in discriminating odor from odor. The same vials are used for training the taste memories, the harmful substances being omitted. A straw is dipped into the substance and touched to the tongue. Taste and smell training was begun on Baby Gates when he was 10 months old, and now he can distinguish about 50 different tastes and 30 different smells.

The development of touch is accomplished by requiring the child to feel all sorts of surfaces, and according to the father to allow his mind to live in his skin for the time being. He is permitted to go barefooted a certain number of hours each day and to touch with both hands and feet various substances and materials such as velvet sandpaper brushes leaves glass earth glazed surfaces sticky or ace etc.

That all of the brain cells governing his muscular sense will be fully developed this same baby must have every one of the many muscles of his under body moved systematically and at regular intervals. During this exercise the father keeps before him a manikin showing the position and direction of each muscle. At first the infant limbs, head and body were moved in different directions by the father's hands until the memories of the muscular feelings were mentally registered. Now the little fellow is required to stand on the floor and to pick up toys and other objects from various attitudes which exercise serves as a mild form of gymnastics. No single muscle in the child's entire muscular system is neglected by this action contrived to combine mental memories of motion speed and direction in his brain.

When he is satisfied that the fundamental training is sufficient Professor Gates will adopt for his child elaborate courses of athletics and manual skill. All of this odd training is combined with play and is as thoroughly enjoyed as the ordinary romps of children.

The Dinviddle children (who are being reared according to another novel scientific system of mental, moral and physical culture) are a girl a boy and a half and two and a half years. Both of these tots have unusually bright and sweet faces and their physical developments are very far above the ordinary for the healthy active child. Both of these little ones have been trained from birth according to a strictly uniform system. When they were about three weeks old they were placed in a darkened room and given elementary training in activity by being attracted by lighted lamps and candles moved across their fields of vision. At first each infant merely followed the light with his eyes, not long after he learned to move his head and later to turn on his stomach in order to follow the glimmer still further. At three weeks of age both children were taught to grasp at attractive toys. In this way the activities of the hands and arms of the fundamental colors of the solar spectrum. By combining disks in

the infants and they soon learned enough color discrimination to grab for the most conspicuous of the group. At a remarkably early age the father commenced a system of physical culture. Before the movements could be made automatically each tiny limb was grasped and worked in all possible natural directions. By tempting him with colored toys each child was soon taught to raise himself from a reclining posture. All sorts of gymnastics were indulged in at first artificially and all of the muscles of the body were daily made active by this system. When first placed in a sitting posture, the babies of course toppled over, but the father or mother was always near, so that when the toppling occurred the only discomfiture was a painless bump of the head against one of the parental hands. Even this was objectionable to the infantile disposition. Soon it was learned that by sitting upright there would be no such bumps, and one of the primary laws of self-preservation was learned. Stronger and stronger efforts to sit erect unsupported were soon successful. As soon as crawling was accomplished—and it was mastered at an extraordinarily early age—each infant was placed in the center of a large table. The first instinct was to creep to the edge and drop off. The parental arms always managed to catch the daring little fellow before he could strike the floor. This slight jar was not pleasant, and soon another lesson in self-preservation was learned. Other simple lessons were given, such as the dodging of light blows, the avoidance of hot objects etc. When about six months old each child was grasped under the arms jumped on the father's shoulders and taught to assume various harmless attitudes when supported in his arms. When about eight months old they could turn simple somersaults while held in his hands.

Being a great athlete himself, Mr. Dinviddle was able to gradually devise more and more elaborate acrobatic tricks for the little ones, all of which were controlled entirely by his grasp. Up to the time they were respectively one and two years old he never let them perform these feats independently. Now he can lift them by their ankles or feet, hold them straight in the air, require them to perform all sorts of somersaults, swings, balances and jumps, above his head or under his arms and legs. Although no professional acrobat could obtain a better fundamental training than this, Mr. Dinviddle tells the writer that it is to be put to a strictly practical use. The whole system of physical culture will be aimed strictly at muscular co-ordination and self preservation. It will not be carried into absurd phases, whose results are often seen in the physical college man. As a result of this cultivated activity one of the children, who fell down a steep flight of stairs when but a year and a half old, reached the bottom unhurt by catching himself on each step as he continued to roll. The little girl, the elder of the two, can now jump from a point 16 feet high and fall into her father's arms without a sign of fear. This physical culture is enjoyed by both little ones more than their usual games. Both children are taught to ride bicycles and to swim.

Ever since they have been able to notice ordinary objects both of these children have been regularly taken out for walks or drives, during which expectations every object along the way which might interest them has been named and crudely explained. It has been a regular habit of the father, in the hours directly preceding bedtime, to recite to the little ones interesting stories descriptive of the habits of all familiar animals and of the uses of the different familiar plants. At the table they are taught the names of their food in the natural product. Although no efforts have been made to clog their childish minds with school-book lore, both of the tots can say their letters and their figures. The beauty of their training, as described to the writer by their father is that they always play at work. The world of nature is made for them an interesting kindergarten and playground combined. Their parents are their playmates rather than their taskmasters and all discipline and authority is weighed out as the friendly advice of trusted and more experienced companions. Their mental, moral and physical healths, according to Mr. Dinviddle, are to be further developed by gradually advancing educational games and amusements, until they are each eight years old which age in his opinion will be sufficiently early for them to begin school and associate with other children not known by the parents.

Mrs. Buckner, the wife of the Jeffersonian Democracy's candidate for Vice President, was one of the most famous belles of Virginia before her marriage.

INTER ISLAND BUILDING.

Steamship Company Preparing
for New Offices

Plans are now being drawn for a new building to be erected by the Inter Island Steamship Company and it is anticipated that the specifications will be complete about the first of next year. The new structure that is to grace the downtown section will be put up on the lot now occupied by Woven Wire Valley's manufactory. It will be two stories, stone front and modern in every feature. The Inter-Island Company believes in taking plenty of time. It is stated on good authority that the contracts will not call for the completion of the building before 1898.

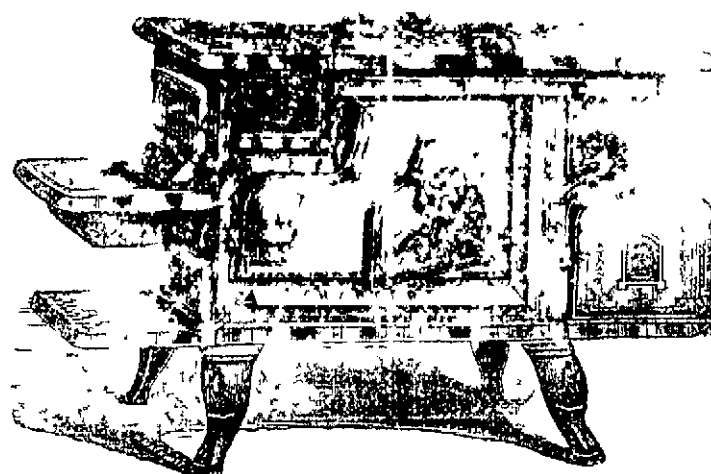
RAINFALL FOR SEPT. 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service)

Stations	Feet	Inches
HAWAII—		
Waialae	50	10.88
Hilo (town)	100	11.21
Kaunapali	1250	17.46
Pouahua	1100	18.15
Peepee	100	10.08
Honolulu	300	10.81
Honolulu	950	13.59
Hakalau	200	11.71
Honolulu	1162	11.62
Laupahoehoe	10	6.16
Laupahoehoe	900	7.49
Ookala	400	4.81
Kukui	250	1.91
Paahau	750	1.28
Paahau	300	0.87
Paahau	1200	0.76
Honokaa	470	1.02
Kukunahale	700	1.44
Niuli	200	1.65
Kohala	350	2.16
Kohala Mill	583	1.78
Kohala Mission	1100	3.48
Awini Ranch	2720	1.01
Waimea	950	5.94
Kailua	1540	9.71
Laupahoehoe	1580	6.85
Kalahiki	800	2.01
Nasalehu	650	3.14
Nasalehu	1250	3.69
Honouapo	15	2.75
Hilea	310	2.00
Pahala	1100	...
Olaa (Mason)	1850	18.67
Pohakuloa	2600	...
Waialeale	750	...
Kapoho	50	...
Pohokuli	10	3.61
Kamali	650	...
MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.12
Kaunapali	15	0.00
Olowalu	15	0.00
Hamao Plantation	...	1.88
Hamao Plantation	200	2.64
Hamao	1800	3.48
Puomalei	1400	0.63
Pala	180	...
Haleakala Ranch	2000	0.52
Kula	4000	...
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	0.98
LANAI—		
Koole	1600	...
KAUAI—		
Punahou W. Bureau	50	0.64
Makiki Reservoir	150	...
Honolulu (City)	20	...
Kulaokahua	50	0.39
King St. (Kewalo)	15	0.58
Kapiolani Park	10	0.00
Manoa	100	1.38
Pauoa	50	1.20
Inasane Asylum	30	0.28
Nuuanu (School St.)	50	1.25
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	1.44
Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.)	405	1.43
Nuuanu (H' way H)	730	...
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	...
Nu	6	0.19
Maunawili	300	...
Waimanalo	25	0.33
Kaneohe	100	1.12
Ahuimanu	350	...
Kahuku	25	0.85
Waihee	15	0.00
Ewa Plantation	60	0.37
KAUAI—		
Lahue, Grove Farm	200	0.88
Lahue (Molokai)	300	1.70
Hanalei	200	2.02
Kilauea	325	3.16
Hanalei	10	4.68
Waiwala	32	0.39
Makaweli	50	1.11
Hilo Stations Average	...	11.73
Hamakua Stations Average	...	1.73
Kohala Stations Average	...	2.11
Kona Stations Average	...	6.12
Kau Stations Average	...	2.72
Olaa Stations Average	...	18.67
Puna Stations Average	...	3.81
Hawaii Stations Aver. by Dist's	...	6.67
Maui Stations Average	...	1.10
Molokai Station Average	...	0.98
Oahu Stations Average	...	0.72
Kauai Stations Average	...	1.98

C. J. LYONS.
In Charge of Weather Bureau

JOHN R. COLE



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipe, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

October Arrivals:

Picture Moulding and Mat Boards

IN THE LATEST PATTERNS

PLATINOTYPE PICTURES OF HAWAIIAN SCENES.

OIL and Water = Color Paintings

By MRS. KELLEY, HITCHCOCK, HUGO FISHER, JESSETT and others.

BIRD CAGES.

An Invoice in New Designs, direct from the Factory, at Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Hygienic Refrigerators!

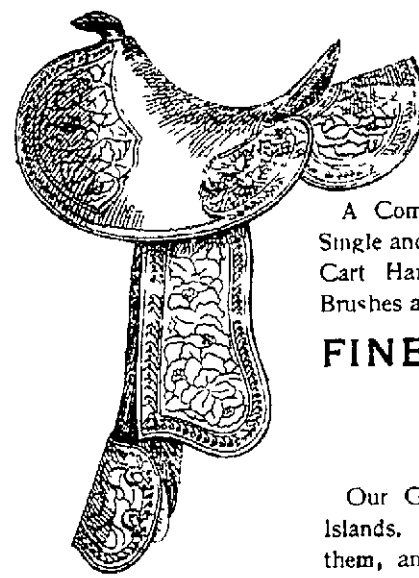
No taints, no odors; removable Galvanized Steel Compartments, entirely separated one from another. Water sealed tap; perfectly insulated walls. Air-tight joints and seams. The only perfect Refrigerator made.

NEW IDEAL SEWING MACHINE.

NORTON'S IMPROVED BALL-BEARING RATCHET SCREW JACKS.
The acme of perfection. Samples at The Pacific Hardware Company.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN:



HARNESS AND SADDLES, ETC.

A Complete Line constantly in stock consisting of Single and Double Harness, Plantation Team Harness, Cart Harness, Whips, Bridles, Robes, Blankets, Brushes and Carriage Trimmings.

FINE ENGLISH and MEXICAN SADDLES

A Specialty. (Made to Order.)

Our Goods have acquired a reputation all over the Islands. Nothing but the best material is put into them, and only experienced and competent workmen are employed in the manufacture of our wares.

Orders by Mail or Telephone Promptly and Faithfully Attended to.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILLO, HAWAII.

French Kids!

We have just opened
A new line of

French Kid Gloves

In All Shades and Sizes.

French Organdies and Swiss Goods in Dress Lengths.

Give us your name and we will send you a complete assortment of samples

B. F. EHLERS & CO.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry. "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might. But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier and it's Ayer's.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

HILO TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Will Work With National Teachers Association.

OFFICERS REELECTED FOR YEAR

Talk by Inspector Townsend on Duties of Importance in School—Plans for Fortnightly Meetings for General Study and Reading Among Local Teachers—Good Attendance.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 9.—The Hilo Teachers' Union met on Oct. 9th with vice-president W. Ray in the chair. Inspector Townsend was present and opened with prayer.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. Ray proposed that the society discuss plans for work for the coming year, and called for expression of ideas on the subject. Some one suggested work in connection with the National Teachers' Association. Mr. Ray asked for meetings for that purpose at least once a month. Mr. Townsend spoke of meeting even oftener, and told of the interesting weekly gathering in Lahaina; suggested additional readings on mind study, to be found in a monthly magazine called "Educational Foundations," and urged thorough study to enable teachers to pass written examinations.

Mr. Ray mentioned Osmer Abbott of Lahaina, and N. E. Lemmon of Spreckelsville, agents through whom desirable works on education could be purchased, and referred the audience to further information contained in the September extra of the Progressive Educator.

Miss Lyman moved that the association be resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the matter of local circles for combined study. After about half an hour the secretary was requested to prepare a report which, after some modification, stands as follows: "The suggestion is made that there be formed in Hilo a reading circle to meet once a fortnight (choosing its own time, place and leader) for the purpose of studying the works recommended by the National Teachers' Association, and also to take up some course that includes teaching, reading and the English language. The leader shall direct the course. This is understood not to prohibit branch circles, if any group find it inconvenient to attend at the place and hour selected. In case other circles are formed, all the leaders will join in committee to direct the course of study.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Townsend was selected leader of the general circle; place, Union school building; time, Oct. 23. Some who cannot regularly attend asked for books and for information about the plan of study, that they might keep in touch with the class.

The officers for the Hilo Teachers' Union were re-elected and stand as formerly: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary and treasurer. Program committee for quarterly meeting, Dec. 4, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Townsend and Miss Weight.

At about 1:30 Mr. Townsend rose to address the meeting. He went right to the point of "Duties of Importance in School." He spoke of the condition of school grounds, building, furniture, the daily order of the school rooms; the personal appearance of the teacher, his manner, his time, his method of discipline; obedience in the school—is it cheerful or grudging, willing or unwilling? "Let me choose a stronger word than willing, which may mean only a sort of apathetic consent; let me say 'willing obedience'—a will to do the right." First of all the teacher must secure obedience and order.

Evidences of obedience in the pupils. If discipline is lax, interest drags—on the opposite hand fear drives out interest. There is a golden mean. What is the nature of this interest? Is it the matter itself, or in getting a prize, keeping rank in class, pleasing the teacher? Only the first is of the highest rank; but the last one should not be condemned, especially in little children, who begin with low ideals. Is the interest passive or active; does it consist in mere idle listening to the story or illustration, or does it awaken the mind to an activity of its own? Engagements of pupils at their desks. What they do? What is busy work? Is it always profitable? Are the children working silently, or are they disturbing their neighbors?

Mr. Townsend said that the essential principle of instruction is that the mind begins everything with an individual idea and must from that reach out generalization and application. He illustrated by the familiar act of holding out two fingers and two fingers to make four fingers. But after the concrete the child must reason to the abstract and discover that all two's and two's make four.

Mr. Townsend also illustrated the statement that $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3, by an object lesson with three sheets of paper folded into fourths and cut to suit his purpose. Adaptation of work to the child's mental powers. Is the work too hard for the child? Correction of errors should emphasize, not the error, but the right form. Do not present incorrect forms for criticism to any but advanced classes. Neatness and accuracy in written work. Is inaccuracy the result of carelessness, or of ignorance? How does the teacher ask questions? To remind the pupil of an answer, or to set him to thinking out his own answer? In this country there is a temptation to ask leading questions owing to the difficulty the pupil finds in framing sentence answers in an unfamiliar tongue.

Language teaching. Thought is the basis of language work. Give a child something to think about and he will be likely to express that thought in some form. Mr. Townsend put on the board a schedule for language study.

Language	Thought Studies	Literature
	Form Studies	Nature, Language, Drawing, Modeling.

Literature is something besides Shakespeare; Cinderella is literature, so is Robinson Crusoe, so is the Story of the Three Bears. Give the children good stories to think about. Take them to Nature, get them to observe her objects and facts, get them to express the resultant thoughts by one or more of the three modes of expression, language, drawing, modeling. Technical grammar is not the application of English to every day use. The study of reading. The mere power to read is not a test of literacy. Does the child read, and what does he read, and what will he read when he leaves school? Reading may be a man's ruin if it is only reading of the Police Gazette stamp that he is fond of. Read what is pure and noble. Interest is the incentive to reading. Rouse the interest for the best kind of reading, that the taste for the best may guide the young when no longer under the teacher's guidance.

Mr. Townsend's excellent remarks secured undivided attention. Twenty-three members and five visitors present. The meeting closed at 3 p. m.

COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.

Republicans Already Forecasting Good Sized Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The first rough estimate of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives has been made at the Republican Congressional headquarters, though care is taken that the estimate shall not be considered as an official statement issued by the committee. According to this statement there can be no reasonable doubt that the next House will be Republican, though it is conceded that it is not expected that the phenomenal and at times unwild majority of the present House will be retained. From the figures now in the hands of the committee a modest majority of only seven is claimed, but a study of the States will show that in every case there has been claimed only the lowest possible number of representatives. Thus in Indiana, which is now represented in the House by a full delegation of thirteen Republicans, only nine members are claimed. Similarly only twelve Republicans are claimed for Ohio, though there are at present nineteen Republicans in the House. A spirit of extreme conservatism has been maintained throughout, and the outlook is accordingly that the first official statement issued by Chairman Babcock will be far more liberal in its claims. The following condensed statement will show where the Republicans hope to win their representatives:

Alabama	1
Connecticut	4
Delaware	1
Illinois	12
Indiana	9
Iowa	10
Kansas	4
Maryland	4
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	6
Minnesota	5
Missouri	3
Nebraska	5
Kentucky	5
Maine	4
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	7
New York	32
North Carolina	2
Ohio	12
Oregon	2
Pennsylvania	20
Tennessee	2
Rhode Island	2
Vermont	2
West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	9

A total of.....136

The conservatism of this claim will be conceded by every one. Nothing has been claimed in the statement from the Pacific Coast, though it is believed that California, for instance, will send no less than five Republicans to the next House. Nor are any members claimed from Nevada, Utah, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, South Carolina or Virginia, all of which have Republican representatives in the present House. It is still early for even an approximately accurate forecast, but the foregoing statement shows beyond a doubt that the House will have a safe working majority for the Republicans.

Government Dock at Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great dock at Puget Sound, and released the contractor by giving him the last payment, including those reserved. This action provides the Government with facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of year. Hitherto it would not have been possible to examine or repair the hull of a modern battleship at any Pacific port except Esquimalt, B. C.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

WIELDERS OF THE BIRCH ROD.

How School Children Are Brought Into Line.

CUSTOMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

England Still Holds to Old Fashions Methods—Girls Whipped as Well as Boys—German Flogging Done by "Blue Man" With Ancient Mask.

Pupils beginning school this month will better appreciate their teachers and the educational laws of this country when they learn of the punishment applied to misbehaving and inattentive children in the schools of foreign lands say the Washington Star. Corporal punishment in our schools is practically at an end, except, perhaps, in a few districts of states where laws have never been passed forbidding such procedure. Commissioner of Education Harris, Uncle Sam's chief adviser on school matters, says that a great change has lately been wrought in our methods of school discipline. "It is clear that with frequent and severe corporal punishments," says he, "it is next to impossible to retain genuine respect for law. Only the very rare teacher can succeed in this. Punishment through the sense of honor has therefore superseded, for the most part, in our best schools the use of the rod."

Reports of authentic authorities who have inspected the disciplinary methods in England and other foreign countries state that the English schoolmaster of today uses the rod almost as unsparingly as he did a century ago. Recently a futile attempt was made to pass a bill through the British parliament forbidding the infliction of physical pain by teachers, except with the birch rod, upon children below sixteen years of age. This unsuccessful bill also provided that no master or employer should strike an apprentice or servant.

HOW THEY DO IT IN ENGLAND.

The English school inquiry commission recently investigated the different means of punishment in vogue in different shires. In some no assistant teacher is permitted to flog a child, the distinction being reserved for the head master. In other places, besides flogging, the penalty for lying, swearing, insolence and moral offense, fines and stoppages of pocket money are imposed. "Sending to bed" is the favorite punishment in most of the English girls' schools.

The rod in present use in Winchester School, one of England's most important public schools, is composed of four apple tree twigs set in a wooden handle. It is kept in repair by two members of the junior class, who are appointed "rod makers" by the prefect. While thrashing a boy the wielder of this rod wears a cap of the mortar-board design. This custom has been in vogue in Winchester School since before the discovery of America. At Eton School, another of England's foremost public educational institutions for boys, the flogging paraphernalia consists of a block made to represent two steps and a long bushy switch of birch. The victim kneels upon the block, after appropriately arranging his garments. Not only young boys are thus handled in these, the highest public school in Great Britain, but youths as old as many of our haughty collegians in their freshman or even their sophomore years. Not long ago a boy of eighteen, who, at his father's orders, refused to be flogged, was expelled.

Besides the birch and apple-twig switches, other instruments of torture applied to bad school boys in England are the rule and spatula. The latter, commonly called the "Jonathan," is a large circular disk of wood, having five or more holes bored about the center and mounted upon a handle. Needless to say, the holes raise painful blisters upon the area of application. In many English schools for boys a punishment known as "horsing" was in vogue not many years ago. One miscreant was made to sit upon the back of another astride, both being flogged at the same time.

THEY WHIPPED THE GIRLS.

In schools for girls and young ladies in England, even within the memory of our grandparents, the rod was unsparingly used. The whipping outfit for the fair sex included the rattan, the birch, the whip of whalebone and the punishment blouse. The latter was a short garment made without sleeves and very low in the neck, front and back. For some offenses young ladies were made to disrobe themselves in the school room and to don this costume previous to being whipped in the presence of their schoolmates. In later days English girls were whipped mostly upon their bare arms and shoulders, although reports show that this was not always the case.

In Scotland schoolmasters of today emphasize their rules with an instrument known as the "tams." It is in universal use in all boys' schools in that section of the British empire. The "tams" is a short leather strap cut into fringe at the end. Records of some of the more ancient Scotch school customs show that the dried skins of eels made into switches were used for the same purpose.

OFFICIAL FLOGGERS.

Corporal punishment is also permitted in the German schools. Every German knows the meaning of the phrase "naughty comma five," the formula for which is written "0,5." In Germany this stands for one half of a meter. The meter is the standard measure of Germany, and in that coun-

try the comma is used instead of the period to indicate the decimal. The "0,5," therefore, is a $\frac{1}{2}$ or .5-meter stick. It is the scepter of nearly every boys' school teacher in the fatherland.

Not many years ago in Germany there used to be officials in some cities delegated to visit the schools, their only duty being to flog bad boys. They wore masks and long blue cloaks, whence the name of each, "the blue man." They whaled bad boys in the passages before the school rooms, while the teachers stood by to superintend the operation. None of the German boys in those times knew who their punishers were, and reference to the "blue man" made them tremble to their little boots.

Among the punishments directed against pride in Germany is the "asses' bench," corresponding to some extent to the stool upon which our fathers and their fathers were made to stand when they wore the "fool's cap." A Bavarian schoolmaster named Hauterle, who taught for over fifty years, kept record that he had during this service inflicted 911,327 strokes of the cane, 124,000 whacks with the rod, 20,989 blows with the ruler, 10,235 boxes on the ear and 7,905 tugs at the same, with a sum total of 1,115,800 blows on the head with the knuckles.

He threatened the rod to 1,707 children who did not receive it, and made 777 kneel upon round hard pears and 631 upon a sharp-edged piece of wood, and 5,001 were made to ride the wooden horse. The last was a beam of timber set with sharp points, upon which the culprit was made to sit astride, sometimes with weights attached to his feet.

IN CASES OF ANGER.

Bad children in the schools of Turkey, Persia and China suffer a very painful mode of punishment known as the bastinado. The soles of the feet are severely struck with a lath, paddle, or stick of bamboo, sometimes until the blood issues from beneath the nails. This mode is particularly in vogue in Mohammedan schools, where children are taught to read the Koran.

Prof. Lyman Cobb, a veteran New York schoolmaster, who a half a century ago was the author of a number of school books, teachers' manuals and the like, expressed his opinion that "when a child becomes very angry and perhaps throws himself upon the floor a sudden dash of cold water in the face or on the back of the head and neck will have an excellent effect. Sometimes," he continued, "boys become angry at each other. The parent or teacher can cause them to drink a considerable quantity of cold water, or he can turn some on their heads or on the back of their necks. School boys sometimes fight and quarrel. A pailful of water thrown over them will cool their anger and youthful ardor. In the winter let them when in anger be required to eat a snowball and it will have a capital effect in allaying an excited temper."

In another paragraph of advice this original disciplinarian prescribes that angry boys should also, in winter, be required to stand close to the fire until breaking into a profuse perspiration.

It's a Far Cry FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash. We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 32 page book, 700 pages, 1,500 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

Have You a Horse?

IF YOU HAVE,

Dress Him Well!

OAK-TANNED :::: HAND-MADE

Harness!

Looks Well, Is Strong,
..... and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP.

Fine Hand-made Harness & Specialty
92 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.
Telephone 111. P. O. Box 123.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of (croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions
Beware of cheap imitations. The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

A New Lot of Elegant FRAMED PICTURES, MOULDINGS, EASELS, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.
Also a fine assortment of READY MADE FRAMES suitable for photographs.
No trouble to show goods. Call and see what we have at

King Bros.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000	A	0
Subscribed	£1,000,000	A	0
Paid Up Capital	£1,000,000	A	0
2—Fire Funds	2,601,000	2	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds	3,144,614	19	6
	£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine Vessels, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company
Of Hartford.

RUBBER STAMPS

AND
STEREOTYPES

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 16, 1896.

Two new steamers and a new building in view speaks well for the progress of the Inter-Island Steamship Company. Larger and better steamers and modern buildings are also evidences of the development and progress of the country.

An evening paper suggests that the White House in Washington will be repaired in time to receive President Bryan. The place will go to rack and ruin if they wait for Bryan to occupy it. His ending star seems to rest over Salt river just at present.

Although the cry against "foreign paupers" is constantly being raised in England, the statistics for 1895-96 shows the country to be comparatively free from immigration. Of the 50,000 Germans in England, 27,000 have their domicile in London. France is the most attractive to immigrants from other European countries. France has now nearly 2,000,000 aliens.

Before making any violent effort for international athletics the sporting fraternity ought to turn some of its attention to inter-island contests. The football game a Honolulu team would put up against the carefully trained men of the California Universities might attract one good crowd, but not more than one. Better stay at home and stir up interest among the young men of other islands.

Rumor has it that one of the anti-government editorial contributors to the Hilo Tribune is a Government employee. If such is the case it is about time there was a vacancy created in the official circles of Hilo. Honest criticism is most acceptable, but such dyspeptic, prejudice begetting material is entirely uncalled for and represents nothing but a sore head which might just as well be amputated.

With the Hawaii Herald supporting Col. Little for the Hawaii circuit judgeship and the Hilo Tribune whooping G. K. Wilder's cause, it wouldn't be a bad plan at all for the two Hilo factions to split the difference and unite on E. G. Hitchcock. In a move of this character they would have the support of the other island districts and politics on the big island would run smoothly once more.

If there remained a necessity for showing how easily party principle can be moulded, the review of the Democratic State platforms given by the New York Tribune must put an end to doubt raising questions. In fifteen States the Democrats declared unreservedly for gold as a standard of value and the indorsement of the Cleveland administration. That was before the Chicago convention. After Bryan's nomination the Democrats, or some of them, swallowed their previously asserted principles and immediately began to boom schemes directly opposed to their first plans. It's all in politics is the only explanation to be given, but it will be of no small moment to note the influence this dissension of the principle has upon the final result at the polls.

Our friend Mr. Jessett, whose remarks on the summer school were published in a previous issue, evidently had an attack of pedagogical dyspepsia or else during his short residence here he has failed to take in the situation among the teachers and pupils of the common schools. We admit that the old saw, Hawaii is peculiar, is pretty nearly worn out. It is nevertheless very forcibly exemplified in the common schools. The leading educators have studied the situation, and after years of experience have decided upon the methods best adapted to reach and mould the minds with which they have to deal. Old methods or different methods might be better for classes of English teachers or English pupils, but Hawaii's teachers have racial peculiarities to consider and we are inclined to the belief that upon teaching in Hawaii, Hawaii's teachers can give our good English friend numerous points. The summer school was planned and carried out for the benefit of Hawaii's teachers and no others.

In these days when quotations are selected from the speeches of Lincoln, Webster, Blaine and other statesmen of equal note with a view to proving that these men were in favor of it is amusing to note some of the remarks passed by Senator Stewart, one of the leaders of the silver cause, when he was in Congress in 1872. It was Senator Stewart who spoke of gold as the custodian of commerce, the common denominator of values, and who finally in a Congressional debate said "I do not care how much you discuss

it, or how many resolutions you pass, they do not make any difference, you must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure that must be used. It is the measure by which wealth must be tested, and whether it be pennies or millions matters not, it is the measure that must test all wealth." Senator Jones has also undergone a great change of heart from former years, he once being a gold free trader. Since these active Senators have changed their views so radically, it seems poor taste for them to take up some silver speech that Blaine made before things were changed.

The University Association, which, by the way will probably be generally known as the University Club, has started off very favorably if the number present when organized and the number passing favorable comment upon the movement can be taken as a criterion. It is indeed surprising to find the number of college men that can be gathered together in this country, and it is also a matter of interest that nearly every college of the United States is represented here. Although Honolulu seems overrun with societies and associations, the University Association comes in to fill a place which none of the "ies and isms" of other organizations can occupy. Next to meeting graduates of their alma mater, college men enjoy association with representatives of other institutions. There is a bond of social and intellectual union not found elsewhere. While some have been good enough to speak of the association as a mutual admiration society, we can only say that those in whom the spark of college patriotism has gone out and who have reached the point where college associations are insipid, ought to crawl off to some section of the globe even more remote than Hawaii.

KICK, YE EDITOR, KICK!

The Hilo Tribune has "learned that the Advertiser has come to the conclusion that a new wharf in Hilo is unnecessary." This is about on a par with the childish prattle to which the Tribune has been giving up its columns of late. The aggregation who furnish the editorials for the sheet seem to have united on one thing only, and that is to indorse all the misrepresentation they can put their hands on, and endeavor to bring themselves to public notice by parading Hilo as the most abused burg on the face of the globe. If the editorial utterances are representative of the people of Hawaii, the people have our most heartfelt sympathy, and it may be put down as a foregone conclusion that the progress on that island at one time hoped for is in the far distant future. No country and no community has ever progressed whose people expended all their energy in kicking and piling up obstruction in every way possible. This is just what the small Tribune coterie is trying to do, and at the same time make the readers believe that such a policy is for the best good of the island and the country.

We would like very much to see a Board of Trade organized in the town of Hilo. It would undoubtedly be one of the best organizations the town could have, and we are willing to wager the whole town of Hilo against a toothpick that no Board of Trade of more than ten men could be formed that would back up the assinine policy of the Tribune. We agree with our contemporary that the personnel and intelligence of Hilo's merchants will rank as high as that of any town of its size; we will go further in fact and assert that the merchants are too intelligent to believe that anything good can be gained to Hawaii by such balderdash as the Tribune has published in recent issues. There are from two to seven men in Hilo calling upon the people of the town to stand together like a band of true men, and they agree to knock down and tramp on the first one who dares do anything but raise objections. Let the Hilo employee who reads the Advertiser so carefully and then indulges in second rate criticism, turn his attention to some constructive rather than destructive policy; the readers will appreciate it.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

If there is one thing in this country that has been kicked from pillar to post and finally dumped over the side to be fished up at some later day, it is the Bureau of Information. Why the community should be the one of innocuous desuetude around the neck of this very important branch of National enterprise is beyond the power of this paper to explain. But it has been done, and the only reply one gets at these days is, what are we going to do about it? Possibly nothing, as usual suggestions have been made, but apparently to very little purpose.

Experience in other cities has shown that the only way in which the Bureau of Information can be properly conducted is perhaps it is better to say continuously conducted, is under the direct supervision of the Chamber of Commerce. The secretary of the

Chamber of Commerce should be a man who can devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and the salary of the office should be sufficient to obtain the services of one who is well posted on what the country has for the tourist or the investor. It would certainly be a paying investment for the business men to invest money in a salary for a secretary or assistant secretary who would make his headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce, and whose business it should be to furnish such information as might be requested of business men who have no time to attend to general correspondence. With the Chamber of Commerce always open it will soon become a headquarters for tourists, a convenient and pleasant place for them to go to gather what they now have to pick up from friends, hotel clerks, hackmen or anyone they may run across.

The salary of the position should be large enough to guarantee a bright, active man, who knows the country, is a good writer and who can make himself agreeable to strangers. The Government ought to assist the business men in the matter of defraying expenses, and we know of no better method of investing a portion of the \$3,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for "furnishing information abroad." Let the business men's organization of the city take hold of the Bureau of Information and practically make one of its officers the head of it, and if there is any such thing as success the information bureau is bound to succeed under such a plan.

PARALLELS IN WHISKEY AND SUGAR.

A problem under the head of supply and demand has come to the whisky distilleries in Kentucky, whose managers find that they already have spirited enough stored in bonded warehouses to supply the market demand for more than four years. This over supply has been the means of bringing about an agreement whereby only six of the three hundred Kentucky distilleries will be run during the next eighteen months, in order that the supplies may be sold at a fair profit. There are a great many lessons to be drawn from this incident, and by no means the least important is the example given of the power of trusts, under the name of close corporations, to exercise almost complete sway over the market prices of products, although we must admit that there will be very little lost to the world through the high price of whisky.

The extraordinary whisky surplus also finds some parallels in the present and probable future of the sugar markets of the world. Notwithstanding the shortage in the Cuba crop, the Louisiana Planter is given to taking a very serious view of the situation. The ominous features are due to the declaration of intentions by the German Government to so develop the sugar beet industry as to drive the sugar cane out of the market. While there seems to be no immediate fear that sugar cane will not survive any struggle with the beet industry, there can be no doubt that the production during the next few years will be of sufficient volume to run prices to a very low figure and make profit margins very narrow.

The prospective fight between the beet sugars of Europe and the cane of the United States and the West Indies is one in which this country is directly and critically interested. The Louisiana planters seem to fear only the beet sugars of Europe, but the chances are that beet production in the United States will assume more prominence in the next four years than it has previously. It was in 1892 that the company controlling the American Agriculturalist set on foot a gigantic scheme to open up beet sugar farms all through the Western States. The election of Cleveland put an end to the plan, which will doubtless be reopened under a Republican protective administration. There is plenty of money to be put into American beet sugar production, and under present prices the farmer will desert wheat, corn, oats, etc. Unfortunately, it is impossible for sugar producers of any section to follow the example of the Kentucky distilleries and close their mills. Other countries would simply increase their production to make up for the loss. The only thing to do, then, is to look well to the future and prepare to meet sharper competition for a time. Sugar beets will be popular among farmers so long as the prices of other staple products are low. The cane cultivating contingent has then to look out for a temporary inroad and trust in the principle of the survival of the fittest.

LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hawaii is not the only country looking hopefully forward to the renewal of a strong foreign policy when the American administration changes next March. The prospect of a Republican Senate to say nothing of the President, gives the Samoan Times an opportunity to predict receiving something more substantial from the United States than the country has experienced during the past three or four

years. The termination of the Polynesian land litigation places the American company in a more substantial position, and consequently calls for more attention from the United States Government.

The Times suggests that now the people of Samoa may see an American war ship in their vicinity on a tour of inspection, and further that "it may be considered expedient for the future to pay more frequent visits to Samoa than of late years, and revive public interest in the direction of harbor works in Pago Pago, contemplated long since but dying an ignominious death from inattention.

Let us hope, says the Samoan contemporary, that such a step may be taken in the interest of the United States navy, being reorganized and largely increased in numbers—particularly in cruisers—even if the step originates from a jingo outcry. The land decision brings the American interest on a level with the British interests, or nearly so, a fact that may possibly have a political influence over our future, of which we have but little conception at the present time. The fact is not to be disguised also that from 1890 to the present year of grace American politicians have left us severely alone—except once or twice as a party cry to secure some trivial end—thus proving a stumbling block to our progress. Had America maintained her primary attitude toward us, John Bull would not have been permitted to pigeonhole Samoan affairs in the manner that he has done. The fable of the dog in the manger applies exactly to the situation suggested, the result being painfully and conspicuously evident in our present unfortunate financial condition. A revival of America's interest in Samoa would draw attention to us, and let us hope that the success of Messrs. Wellman, Neylan and Hobbs will have that desired effect.

Samoa's position is after all not so different from that of Hawaii as it might be. The United States is simply requested to do what the proper protection of its own interests requires, or else let the whole business alone and clear out. The policy of the present administration toward the islands of the Pacific has been such a complete failure that the incoming administration cannot at least make the situation any worse than it is now.

During the past four years the United States has played worse than second fiddle in Samoa's affairs. The administration has appeared to be supremely ignorant that Samoa ever figured in the foreign policy of the United States, and thus the public interest in the work on the best harbor in the group has, as the Samoan Times says, been dying an ignominious death. Unless some statesman of more than ordinary ability gets hold of the diplomatic reins in the United States, that country will lose all the power it ever had or hoped to have in the Pacific ocean.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. H. E. Cooper gave an informal musicale at her residence last night.

Lorrin A. Thurston has become an active member of the Honolulu Road Club.

Sportsmen will be interested in the subject of today's ad. of the Hawaiian Hardware Co.

James D. Tregloan has been made attorney in fact to attend to the business of the late H. S. Tregloan.

The many friends of Mrs. G. P. Wilder will be pleased to know that her condition was somewhat improved yesterday.

Kauites complain that the road from Punaluu to the Volcano is kept in such a miserable condition as to be almost impassible.

J. A. Hopper is prepared to bull and polish your coffee and put it in merchantable condition. See his announcement in this edition.

Charles B. Fox and sister arrived by the Monowai and are guests of Clive Davies at Craigside. Mr. and Miss Fox are on a tour of the world.

The result of the target match on Saturday went forward by the Peru on Monday and should reach Denver early next week. The Denver team will shoot next Sunday.

The steamer Monowai, which left yesterday for San Francisco, had in transit \$475,000 in gold, shipped by the Union Bank, the Bank of Australasia, the London Chartered, and the English and Scottish Banks of Sydney.

Mr. Stark of Onomea is contemplating the erection of a half-way house at the bend of the Kohali gulch near Onomea. Travelers will thus be able to obtain food and refreshment at the wayside inn. This is a step in the right direction. Thus, step by step, are the outer districts being opened up.—Hilo Tribune.

Professor Knebele and Commissioner Marsden went over to Maunawili yesterday to investigate the reports of damage to coffee trees at W. G. Irwin plantation. They will visit Heia today and return to Honolulu on Friday. Nurseryman Haughey will meet them at the Pail and together they will select a place for new nursery.

J. D. Paris, of Hookena, who declined to fill up the census blanks, was prosecuted in the District Court there and found guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs. Mr. Paris appealed to the Supreme Court. Col. Norris, another person who declined to fill up the blanks, changed his mind when the Marshal appeared.

UNTERRIFIED.

Country's got 'all ter smash—
Leastways, so they say.
Gittin' ready far ter dash
Down a lucky way.
Tell me fur to git prepared,
Times are trouble fraught,
Yet somehow I can't get scared
Ez they say I ought.
Rain keeps fallin' ez of old,
Corn is tipped with silk,
Cloyer's standin' big and bold,
Cows are givin' milk.
So, with nature's lavishness,
And an appetite,
I can't help but sorter guess
—Washington Star.

An Electric Stevedore.

The latest invention in labor saving machinery is the electric stevedore. This is a movable conveyor for loading a ship with flour or grain from an ordinary wharf. Its length is 40 feet, two wheels in the center allowing it to be moved at will. The actuating power is electricity. The revolving belt on which the sacks are placed is of rubber, and passes over 12 rollers. It revolves at such a speed as to carry all the weight in flour or grain that can be placed upon it. This apparatus recently loaded a steamer with 3,000 tons of flour at the rate of 75 tons per hour.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla have been accomplished through purified blood. Scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it eradicates the

Last

Vestige of those impurities which have been developing, perhaps for years, in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It absolutely and permanently cures when all other medicines fail, because Hood's Sarsaparilla

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease, which is in the blood. Thousands testify that they have been absolutely cured of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although they had become discouraged by the failure of other medicines to give any relief. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBORN DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

JORDAN'S

Important News!

Just Received, by Latest Steamers, the Largest and Most Complete Assortment ever opened up in Honolulu, of—

VELVET PILE Mats

MOQUETTE And SOFA
WILTON

DAGHESTAN and BRUSSELS Rugs

From the smallest to the largest sizes.

Tapestry and Velvet Pile Carpets and Stair Carpets.

CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

E. W. JORDAN

PORT "NO. 10" STREET

Surveyors Instruments! FOR SALE.

A number of second-hand Surveyors Instruments, as
Dumpy Level, Theodolites,
Planimeter, Compass,
Altimeter, Rule Brass, Etc.

All in good order, are offered for sale at reasonable prices. Apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO.
1803-24



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Once a Man is Married

His first thought, usually, is to make his home comfortable for his wife, and incidentally for himself. Some thoughtless men are of the opinion that "any old thing" will do for their wives. Those men would go on forever without thinking of

Parlor Rockers,

or any other sort of rockers --woman's greatest comfort; but when they see ours at present prices a man without his senses would recognize the advantage of buying now.

Hall Stands

in polished hardwood are an ornament, and at the same time useful in any hall. Ours are selling far below the mark on the tag. We can offer them at prices ranging from

\$12 to \$30,

The lower priced one has been selling for \$16; but we must have room for

New Goods

to arrive. And just here accept a pointer--

Buy Your Furniture NOW.

Prices are sure to go up before another six weeks passes. There is money for you in making your purchases now.

HOPP & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS
KING AND BETHEL STS.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,
IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF
Durability, Evenness of
Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

SCIENTISTS KILLED IN SOLOMON ISLES.

(Continued from First Page.)

suspected before from hearing the shots that the detachment at the camp had been attacked almost simultaneously with themselves, and apparently by a much greater number of bushmen. Midshipman De Beaufort was cut down before he had time to draw his revolver, so that he must have been taken quite unawares. After a severe struggle, lasting several minutes, the bushmen were compelled to fly, but not before they had killed Midshipman De Beaufort and three sailors. One of the native guides, who was wounded in the hand, fought with very great bravery, shooting several bushmen, and in one case saving a sailor's life. This act was reciprocated by the same or another sailor, who saved the guide's life immediately afterwards by shooting a bushman who had his axe up to brain him. A great number of bushmen were shot in this attack, but under the circumstances it is impossible to ascertain even approximately the number. In one case, it is stated that five men were coming up through a narrow path to attack the party, and that a bullet from an Austrian rifle went through the whole five.

The question then with Lieutenant Budik was to get the wounded men back to the ship, as to secure medical assistance, for no messenger could be sent through the hostile country. The tents and all implements were, therefore, abandoned, as the men could not carry them for the two days' retreat, which was made under the most anxious circumstances until the village of Aroti was reached. The wounded were carefully escorted, and every precaution was taken to guard the men from attack by the bushmen, who were believed to be watching an opportunity to attack the party. From Aroti a native guide was sent to the Albatross with the news of the disaster, and a party was at once ordered to be in readiness. Fortunately the Deputy Commissioner for the Solomon Islands, Mr. Woodford, was at Titiri on his way to Ugo to inquire into the murder of Hamilton and Wright. He was notified by the Austrian officers of the occurrence, and so he decided to accompany the relief expedition, as from his knowledge of the place he felt that he could be of service. Mr. Mahen states that, having a wish to see the interior, he also volunteered to go, and his services were welcomed. The relief party comprised Lieutenant Bubal, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Mahen, the doctor of the Albatross, some of the officers and thirty sailors. A start was made at 4 p. m. and the camp was reached that night, a great portion of the journey having to be taken by candle light through the bush. After attending to the wounded the doctor reported that they must be got on board as soon as possible. It was therefore decided to return the next day to the ship with the wounded, leaving the disposal of the dead for future consideration. Accordingly, at daylight next day the wounded were conveyed to the Albatross, one man having to be carried on a stretcher all the way.

That day another expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Bubal, with two sub-lieutenants, a midshipman, and thirty-five men, together with Captain Erickson, of the schooner Narono, Mr. Woodford, and Mr. Mahen, left for the scene of the fight to recover the bodies of the dead. After great trouble, two coast natives were pressed into service to act as guides, but after passing Aroti they were found to be useless, as they had no knowledge of the country. One of the Baron's servants then attempted to guide the party, but he mistook the track. After retracing their steps, the party plodded on, up and down hill, through dense bush and falling rain, until late in the afternoon Lieutenant Bubal then decided, in view of the extreme difficulty of making any progress through the bush, the exhausted condition of his men, who were laden with their rifles and heavy kits, and the great risk entailed in penetrating into the bush without proper guides, to return to the ship. Accordingly, early next morning the party started for the coast, which was reached after much difficulty, as several of the sailors had quite collapsed. If an attack had taken place at that time Mr. Mahen is of opinion that, in their distressed condition, it would have been most disastrous. He states that as the bushmen are cannibals, he believes the bodies of the victims would be eaten long before a relief party could reach them.

The following is the list of killed and wounded, according to Mr. Mahen: Killed—Henry Baron Foulton von Norbeck, Midshipman Armand de Beaufort, Seaman Jakob Dokovic, Seaman Gustav Chalankpa and a native guide from Titiri. Dangerously wounded—Petty Officer Peter Maras (who has since died at Cooktown), Petty Officer Kolomon Nupol, Petty Officer Peter Cursie, Petty Officer Anton Covacevic, Seaman Anton Lovrie, and Seaman Fronty Sepole. Slightly wounded—A native named Johnnie Parramatta, and the Baron's servant Nickel.

WARNING TO SULTAN.

Possibility That England and Russia May Combine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—The various Embassies rebut the Porte's excuse for the excesses practiced, and warn the Sultan that the impunity with which he has indulged the organizers of the atrocities is causing public security to disappear.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Standard says that the foundation is now laid for Russia and England to join in insisting upon reforms in Turkey.

A great Armenian movement has been started in Cyprus, but the Greek residents discourage it.

KHALIFA LOSING POWER

London Campaign Consequently Meets With Success.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Telegrams which have been published here from Cairo state that the British are asking the

banks for an advance of 26,000,000 francs on the security of the Egyptian revenue for the purpose of defraying the cost of the campaign.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.—The Khadiva's influence is waning, and his followers are seeking their own safety by separating. The troops will not advance beyond Dongola this year, but it is intended that armed steamers shall patrol the river above the town.

British and Egyptian officers will be appointed to administer the province, and the railway will be completed to Kaibar.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—News from the Congo reports that Major Dhanis has defeated the Dervishes in the interior.

VENEZUELA DECISION.

Report That Commission Favors the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—It is rumored in New York that the decision of the American Commission set up to investigate the Venezuela frontier dispute will be in favor of the Republic. The President and Mr. Olney are disposed to promote action in Congress before retiring from office.

Sensation in Parliament.

SYDNEY, Oct. 1.—Some sensation was caused by an incident which occurred in the Assembly tonight. While Mr. Dacey was speaking on the question of municipal grants, a man in the upper gallery threw two fair sized stones among the members. No one was hit, but a great commotion was caused and the offender was promptly arrested. He had considerably wrapped the stones in cloth. Others were found in his pocket.

Distress at Norfolk Island.

SYDNEY, Oct. 2.—In connection with Bishop Wilson's appeal for further assistance to the Norfolk Islanders, a somewhat misleading statement has appeared in the press, to the effect that one firm has sent ten tons and another thirteen. These shipments, however, are simply business speculations and not donations, and do not in any way affect the appeal made to the charitably disposed in New Zealand.

Russia's Czar in England.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Czar and Lord Salisbury had a long interview, at which general principles of policy were reviewed. Lord Salisbury has returned from Balmoral. The Prince of Wales and some members of the Czar's suite are visiting Newmarket races.

Good American Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The hurricane unroofed churches, theatres and hotels in Washington, besides damaging the President's residence. Twenty towns in Florida were wrecked and forty lives lost.

Theatre Panic.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Variety Theatre at Aberdeen has been burned. A panic arose in the audience, and in the rush to escape three people were killed and forty injured.

Wreck of a Barkentine.

THURSDAY ISLAND, Oct. 2.—The barkentine Dayspring has been totally wrecked on the northwest reef in Torres Strait. It is expected that the cargo and fittings will be saved.

Tunis Problem.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Italy surrenders her capitulations in Tunis, and in exchange receives tariff advantages over the other Powers.

Discovery of Coal.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.—Two seams of hard black coal have been found at Frankston, twenty-six miles south-east of Melbourne.

The Barque Jabez.

SYDNEY, Oct. 1.—The cargo of the Jabez, which put into Tahiti in distress, is insured in Sydney for £5,000.

IL TROVATORE.

Advance Sale of Seats Very Satisfactory.

The box plan of seats for the performance of Il Trovatore opened at the Wall, Nichols Co. store yesterday and the demand for places continued during the day. Up to the hour of closing 263 seats had been sold. Considering that it was the first day this is something wonderful and shows that the public will lend its assistance to a performance by amateurs where the talent is such as is to be found in Honolulu.

Seats for "Jane" sold far beyond the expectation of those interested. It was expected that the demand would be entirely for the opening performance, but about eighty persons selected seats for the comedy. The change of the play selected for the curtain raiser has had much to do with this. "My Uncle's Will" with such a capital cast as Mrs. C. D. Wilson, G. C. Potter and R. L. Scott would be attraction enough for the performance, but when it is supplemented by such a strong comedy as Jane with Mrs. W. W. Dimond in the title role there is no question but that those who attend will be abundantly pleased.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The length of Cuba, following a curved line through its center, is 730 miles. Its average breadth 80 miles. The island lies between 74 and 85 degrees west longitude, its extreme east and west points being about 660 miles apart. Its population is about 1,700,000.

IT'S RUSSIA NOW VS. UNITED STATES

Objects to Warship Passing the Dardanelles

TURKEY STILL UNDER ARMS.

Republicans Sweep Connecticut in State Elections by Big Majority Florida Town Wrecked by West India Hurricane—Satoli's Farewell—General Sanchez Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE via Sofia, Oct. 7.—It was semi-officially announced here today that the Turkish government, after weighing the matter and consulting several advisers, came to the decision not to admit the United States warship Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and therefore she will not be able to act as guardship to the United States legation in these waters.

The Porte, it is said, also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland. It should be added that the United States government is not known to have presented, through Minister Terrell, a formal demand for the passage of the Bancroft or any other United States warship through the Straits of Dardanelles. The exact ground upon which the Turkish government takes its stand in this case is not stated but it is known in official circles here that Russia objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of the United States, Grecian or Dutch guardships. The objections to extra guardships here are said, according to general report, to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers not a party to that agreement. It is believed Mr. Terrell about a month ago sent an urgent request to Washington for a United States war vessel. It is further intimated that the United States government will insist, by force if necessary, upon the presence of the Bancroft in the Bosphorus, taking the ground that such a step would not be an unfriendly act to Turkey in view of all the circumstances, and that the protection of lives and property of American citizens made it necessary.

The Turkish government has sent a circular to the different embassies demanding the right to search foreign vessels passing Constantinople for Armenians. It is believed the powers will not accede to this request, as up to the present Armenians, who sought refuge on board British or French vessels have been protected by the guardships here until the vessels on which they sought refuge sailed for their destination.

Advices from the Island of Crete state that the entire population of the interior is still under arms and the leaders have announced that they will render hostilities unless the Turkish garrisons are withdrawn from Crete. This has caused a renewal of the excitement and the situation has once more assumed a threatening attitude. It is believed the Turkish government will insist upon maintaining its garrison at Crete and will have the support of the powers, who recently arranged what was looked upon as a settlement of the Cretan difficulty by compelling the porte to grant nearly all the reforms demanded by the insurgents and giving them a sort of local self-government, which was looked upon as satisfactory to the insurgent leaders. This fresh demonstration in Crete will, in all probability, bring about further trouble and postpone again a definite settlement of the eastern question.

ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.

Approximate Republican Majority Fifteen Thousand.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—Of the 196 towns in the state, elections were held in 162 yesterday. Returns have been received from 146 of these towns, those not heard from being isolated and without wire communication, and containing so few voters as to be of inconsiderable importance. Of the 146 towns heard from 133 have elected the Republican tickets, which shows a gain of twelve towns over the election of last year. These towns have given a Republican majority averaging about 100, indicating an approximate majority in the state of 15,000.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met yesterday and accomplished its object with celerity. Ex-Governor Brackett and W. H. Halle, of Springfield, were chosen electors at large. Roger Wolcott, who has filled the executive office since the death of Governor Greenhalge, was unanimously nominated governor. The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant-governor, W. Murray Crane; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer and receiver general, E. P. Shaw; auditor John W. Kimball; attorney-general, Hosea M. Knowlton.

Struck by a Storm.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 2.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Forty-eight hours ago it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. Today many of the people are corpses, scores of others are injured and there are but few houses left standing. The storm struck the place about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. Though warning had been given nothing indicated a blow of unusual severity.

Telegraphers Strike Off.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—The telegraphers' strike on the C. P. R. was declared off this morning at three o'clock. It is understood that all the operators who have not performed criminal acts

will be reinstated. The other terms are in the nature of a compromise. The trouble was settled by a committee of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and switchmen acting as a conciliatory medium between the company and the strikers.

WATSON MAY WITHDRAW.

Suggestion That Sewall Should Follow the Same Course.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The editor, prints an editorial with the caption "Sewall or Watson Which or Neither" in which it calls on both these gentlemen, in the interest of the election of Bryan to withdraw in order that Senator Jones may name a candidate who will be acceptable to all interests.

Mr. Barker writes "Bryan is acceptable to call. But Sewall is not, neither is Watson. We impugn neither the Americanism of Mr. Sewall or Mr. Watson, but neither is recognized by all parties as the man for the crisis. Mr. Sewall is not acceptable to the Populists. The Democrats will not take Mr. Watson. What, then, are we to do? We answer: Take them both down. Put up a candidate acceptable to all Americans."

A dispatch from Atlanta says that Watson is seriously considering the advisability of withdrawing.

DEWEY TO MARRY.

Miss Collins, a Great-Granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The World says: The engagement of Miss Edith Collins and Chauncey Dewey is now practically acknowledged by their friends. The wedding may be looked for in November. It will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's church.

An intimate friend of Miss Collins received a letter from her yesterday. She is now in Russia, but will reach New York the latter part of October. Miss Collins is a beautiful young woman, has a fortune of \$5,000,000, and is a great granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

Shipped to America.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 5.—Ten minutes before the Rotterdam Line S. S. Werkendam sailed for New York on Saturday, a carriage containing Kearney and Haines, the Irish-American suspects, and two police officers in plain clothes drove up to the dock, and the party boarded the steamer. Kearney and Haines remained in a state room until the Werkendam left port. They were shipped under aliases. Strict orders were given the police to keep the affair from reporters. For this purpose official statements that the suspects had been conducted to the frontier were given out.

Satoli's Farewell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The last public mass in the United States conducted by Cardinal Satoli and the reception to him took place on Sunday. Manager Martinelli, the successor to Cardinal Satoli was present at the mass. The new apostolic delegate is now in his 48th year, and is the brother of the late Cardinal Tommaso Maria Martinelli, who was once spoken of as a likely candidate for the papacy previous to the conclave that elected Pope Leo XIII.

General Sanchez Killed.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—An important engagement, in which General Serafin Sanchez, the well-known insurgent leader was killed, has been fought on the Reserva plantation, in the province of Mantanzas. Sanchez, who is widely known as a Cuban leader, served under Maximino Gomez in the previous Cuban insurrection.

Rosebery Gives Up Leadership.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Earl Rosebery, the late Liberal premier, has written to Mr. Thomas E. Ellis, Liberal member of parliament for Merionethshire and the first Liberal whip, saying that he has resigned the leadership of the Liberal party.

Tynan Released.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Dispatches have been received by friends of P. J. P. Tynan stating that he has been released from prison at Boulogne Sur Mer, France, and is now on his way to this country.

General Trochu Dead.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General Trochu, who defended Paris until it surrendered to the German army in January 1871, is dead.

LONDON DISPATCHES IN BRIEF

LONDON, Oct. 3.—William Morris, designer, poet and author, who of late years proclaimed himself a socialist, is dead.

William Edwards, fourth Baron Kensington, is dead. He was born in 1835, sat for several years in parliament and was captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1892 to 1895.

Greek insurgents under Grouzes recently fought and killed fifty Turkish soldiers at Gravens.

The general uprising of the Wahabehs the powerful and warlike tribe of German East Africa who have been incited by Arabs, is causing anxiety in Berlin.

The newspapers continue to publish numbers of suggestions for celebrating in June next the completion of 60 years of the Queen's reign. The latest urge a special review of the colonial and other forces in Hyde Park. The scheme will be presented to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, as soon as he arrives, and it is stated that the Prince of Wales is a keen supporter of the idea.

Arrival of the Warimoo.

The C. A. S. S. Warimoo arrived from Victoria this morning after a passage of 8 days with news dates to the 7th inst. Among her passengers for this port were Miss Parmelee Miss Kinney and Mrs. E. Waterhouse.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

**PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

STARTLING INVENTION

[Auckland Herald]

The successful discovery of a process for the treatment of the Rhea fibre, or Ramie, or China grass, as it is variously called, has produced an extraordinary sensation in India. This fibre has long been known for its remarkable strength, and beautiful lustre, but the expense and the difficulty of separating it from the outer cuticle, and more particularly from the resinous gums, were so great, as to make impossible its adoption on a commercial scale for textile manufactures. For over twenty years the Indian Government has been offering a reward of £5000 for any invention, whether through mechanical or chemical means, for cleaning the fibre without injuring its tenacity or lustre, and at a cost consistent with the requirements of commerce. There has been ceaseless activity among chemists and persons interested in textile manufactures to discover the secret, as well for the advantages it would offer to manufactures as for winning the prize. But it has been a record of disappointment and failure, and large capital was frequently invested by investors in machinery in the belief that they had solved the difficulty. The most lustrous and beautiful fabrics were woven and sold only to find that the fibre had been ruined by the process. At last the correct process has been found by an English chemist, and all interested in India are in a state of much excitement over what they say will be equivalent to a commercial revolution. The fibre itself has been known from before the dawn of history, and cloth formed from it has been unrolled from Egyptian mummies, and when human labor was of no account the labor of separating it from the resinous gum and bark was not a barrier to its use. The industrial adviser to the Indian Government proved that "the fibres are exceeded by none in fineness and excel all others in strength," and he declared that if the difficulty of separating the fibre from the resin, and cuticle could be overcome, "the benefits to India and the world will be incalculable." That difficulty it appears has now been absolutely overcome, and by a marvelously cheap and simple process. Now this reha or ramie has a wide habitat extending over India, China, Japan and the Eastern Archipelago generally, it has been introduced into Cape Colony.

Puzzle No. 7.

France, California and many other places, which shows that it is no doubt capable of being acclimated in this colony more particularly in its northern parts where it might become a most profitable agricultural product. The new discovery is described as follows in the London Times.

"The Gomes process adopts zincate of the soda for the elimination of the resins, and effects it without the slightest injury to the fibre. After the 'ribbons' or strips of bark have been freed from dirt they are placed in weak acid baths for a night. Next morning they are passed through a mild alkaline bath, and then boiled in weak solutions of caustic soda to which zinc has been added. When washed and dried by the usual mechanical means, the fibres emerge as a long silky mass, entirely free from the cuticle and resinous gums in which they were embedded, clean white and ready for the comb of the spinner. They take the most beautiful dyes, and be worked into every variety of fabric from gorgeous velvets to cheap drills and delicate laces."

HIS STORY WAS CLEAR

His name was George Arnold, and he was arraigned in police court on the charge of stealing a ride on a train.

"Where were you?" asked Judge Fielder referring to his former place of abode.

"In the Indian territory," was the reply. "I was waiting."

"Waiting for whom?"

"Just waiting."

"What were you waiting for?"

"To get my money."

"Who from?"

"The man I was waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"How did you start in waiting?"

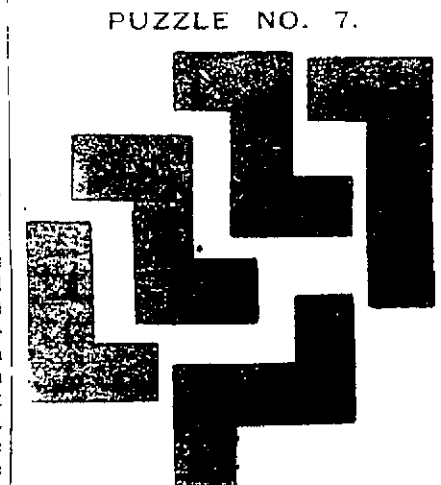
"By beginning to wait."

"I don't know what you mean; explain yourself."

"I thought you knew I was waiting in a restaurant."

"Oh," gasped Judge Fielder.

—Cleveland Plain-Dealer



The problem is to fit the five pieces together so that they will form a perfect cross.

During the past summer hundreds of dollars worth of pearls were taken from a brook in Benton, Me.

The Hunting Season

HAS JUST COMMENCED. Sportsmen will be interested to learn that we have just received, Ex "Aloha," a large shipment of

Smokeless.. Powder ..Cartridges

10-GAUGE-12

"Dupont," "Schultze" and "Gold Dust" Brands.

We also have **Smokeless Powder** in 1-lb. tins.

Try one of our **Plover Whistles**; they only cost a Quarter, and you can call the birds while you are aiming at them. Whir-r-r-r! "Here they come!"—Ping! And the leader of the flock comes tumbling down at your feet, while the rest of the birds try in bewilderment to locate their enemy, which they find difficult to do, owing to the smokeless powder.

When you go hunting, go fully equipped. We have some fine canvas **Hunting Coats** that will be serviceable.

We intend to make our store the Headquarters for Sportsmen in Honolulu, and will keep only A No. 1 stock.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

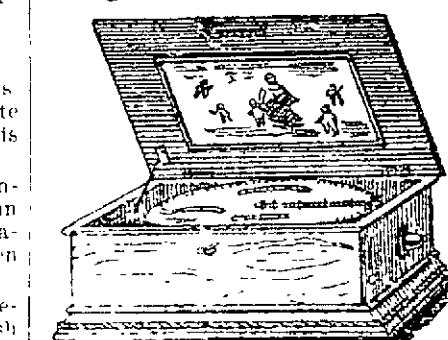
J. A. HOPPER

1803-3m

Country Friends!

THIS IS WHAT You require, in order to while away the long hours:

Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention

Music for the Parlor, Music for the Dance, Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER TWO THOUSAND TUNES.

Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. J. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants.

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

COMPARING NEW WITH OLD METHODS.

Latter Day Critic of Summer School Teachers.

COMES DOWN ON PROF. DRESSLAR

Doesn't Like Yankee Hair Splitting in Grammar. Suggests Improvements for Nature Study. Objects to Phonic System—Believes in Blackboards Being Used in Language Study.

MR. EDITOR:—I must preface my remarks by observing that I attended the summer school and was well pleased, on the whole, with what I saw and heard. The Board of Education had evidently spared no expense in furthering the cause of education, and to this end the Board was well backed up by a zealous body of intelligent teachers, whose hearts were in their work, and who did not spare themselves.

In some respects I freely admit, without going into details, that the newer methods are an advance upon the old; but the new methods evidently have their limits and faults.

Take phonics, for instance. The system of teaching the vowel and consonant sounds is certainly an advance upon no system at all; but although the discritical marks are, with the assistance of the teacher, of some service in arriving at the pronunciation of each vowel sound, with its differences of sound, the phonic system, in my opinion, falls utterly to pieces when it attempts to give us the consonant sounds. The barbaric jargon, the uncouth sounds that a class is taught to repeat in chorus are, to my thinking, a poor preparation for the study of the language. Shakespeare, above all our great poets, has shown the nervous vigor and beauty of the language; and although not one of the greatest verbal exponents of his own works, he no doubt insisted, when lessee of Drury Lane Theater, that the oral expression should be equally beautiful with the written expression. Did he not tell the players to pronounce their parts trippingly on the tongue? How is this advice acted up to by the teachers? The "r" sound is the most uncouth of all the consonants, and instead of softening it, they further emphasize it by a prolonged and hideous er-r-r-r, giving it the West of England pronunciation. Could the shade of Shakespeare revisit the earth and enter a class room, I could well understand its exclaiming in reference to the language, "To what base uses has it come."

The very simple system of teaching the vowel sounds adopted in Chambers' Etymological English Dictionary a number of years ago, I am inclined to think would be sufficient for all purposes with the aid of oral instruction, such as is given in phonics.

On three or four occasions I attended the Nature Study class. The system of teaching in this is evidently capable of indefinite improvement, and is a long way behind the old method. In the old method a class would be taken into the meadows, lanes and heaths of the country, and would be invited to pluck specimens of various kinds, and the teacher would then explain to what order they belonged and give every information about them. In the new method it is a study of nature with nature conspicuous by its absence. Nor is it a study of botany, for there was no attempt at classification. Morning after morning a whole series of questions were asked by the teacher, and haphazard answers were given in the absence of the objects themselves. There was not the slightest excuse for this dry-a-dust method, inasmuch as the school is located in beautiful grounds, where a great variety of plants and trees are growing.

Nor did I find that the method of teaching geography was any particular advance upon the old system. The teacher imparted his information by the use of the globe. On one occasion he illustrated the movement of the moon around the earth. This he did by telling the pupils to imagine that the globe represented the earth, whilst he walked around the globe with a basket to represent the moon. This did not represent the moon's movement in the slightest degree, nor did it in any way indicate the fact that the moon turns on its axis in the same time that it completes its orbit. I mentioned this to the teacher when the class was over. He had announced that he would tell the class some more about the moon the next morning, but when the morning arrived I found that the moon had suddenly dropped out of the firmament, and was not again heard of. It was perhaps as well the teacher did not attempt to give an illustration of the earth's movements, inasmuch as they are as complex as those of the moon. Surely an elementary knowledge of astronomy is essential in teaching geography.

The teacher of the Elementary English class did his duty right well, and I was not surprised to hear that he had the largest mixed school in the Islands, and was one of the most successful teachers. His method of teaching grammar, and the method generally, is a decided advance upon the old system, inasmuch as a free use is made of the blackboard instead of relying so much upon book learning. His method, too, of teaching writing was excellent; but this was his own idea and not obtained from any formulated method.

In the Primary Reading class the lady teacher's heart was evidently in her work. Her advice to the pupils was of the abstract value, but her instructions, it struck me, were not the outcome of a formulated method. They were simply the result of her own observation.

The teacher for this class, on another occasion, had not arrived, so the Director undertook the duty. Throughout the sum and substance of his remarks was, "Get at the thought." This was all very well for a man who was

unexpectedly called upon to take a class. I looked upon it as so much padding, and that he would have done very much better had he prepared himself. But when he the next morning hammered away on the same theme, I naturally asked myself, "What amount of thought is to be 'got at' from the baby sentences of 'the dog barked,' 'the cat mewed,' and 'the cow jumped over the moon'?" It would have been infinitely more to the point to give the pupils lessons in reading. There are remarkably few good oral readers. Oral reading has been sadly neglected in the past, and the new schools apparently make no better provision for its teaching.

Now for the new books. Take the grammar in use at the high grade schools—"English Grammar and Composition," by Swinton. The author or compiler claims it to be a great advance upon the old style. It is an advance only in hair-splitting classification. This our friends the Yankees apparently revel in and carry to an absurd extent. The author pulverizes the language into atoms and then endeavors to find rules for each infinitesimal particle. I mentioned this to one of the gentlemen I met at the summer school, and he said:

"Yes, it is like breaking an arm off Minerva in order to discover the beauties of the statue."

I look upon the work as a literary curiosity. It is excellent for philologists, but philologists are the few. A grammar is required for the many. How many adults, apart from teachers, remember even the simpler rules of grammar? What need, then, of this endless and tedious classification? I myself learned from "Allen and Cornwall's English Grammar," a book about one-fourth the bulk of the more pretentious tome embodying the new method. I find in perusing the new grammar that it does not assist me to write or speak any better English than I learned under the old system.

On one occasion I listened for a little while to a gentleman who was teaching the English Grammar class. He had written on the blackboard, "I am that person." He wished to know whether the word "person" was in the first person or the third. His own idea was that it was in the third person, but one of the teachers thought it was in the first person. The teacher of the class then wrote another short sentence to further illustrate his meaning, and finally he wrote "I am he." This proved his point beyond all quibble. From his own statement this question had cropped up at the previous meeting of the class. It had therefore exercised the minds of teacher and pupils through portions of two lessons.

But after all, does it matter the flutter of a fan whether that person be deemed to be in the first person or the third? No rule of grammar is infringed. It is only the ever-tedious classification that is at stake.

Next as to the new aids—the lectures. The lectures on the History of Education were excellent and valuable, but these lectures cannot be claimed to be the outcome of the new methods, inasmuch as the lecturer had received his education and was trained under the old system.

The other lecturer was Mr. Dresslar. On one occasion he gave us a discourse on that he was pleased to term ge-egraphy. His peculiar advice to the teachers was that in teaching geography they should impress upon the minds of the children the necessity of their leading noble lives, and always have a high standard before them. The lecturer had spoken highly of the teacher of geography class at the summer school. I attended four of these classes, but I found that he did not once attempt to tack a moral precept to a latitudinal or longitudinal line, nor did he fix one on the highest mountain or end one floating down one of the longest rivers of the world. He had evidently a greater knowledge of the fitness of things. A man who would do this would perhaps, in teaching Euclid's Geometry, read us a homily or give us a quotation from "Valley's Theology" at the end of each problem. The homily may be good in its way, but it would not help a lad much over the *pons asinorum*. Another peculiar bit of advice of this expounder of ge-egraphy was that you should teach the child to be not as you are, but to be better than you are. How is a teacher to do this? Children are naturally imitative. To prevent this imitation it would be necessary for the teacher to give his pupils the same sort of advice as a drinking, swearing, fox-hunting parson of a by-gone generation was credited with giving his flock—"Don't do as I do. Do as I tell thee." I could mention other peculiar instances, but perhaps the two I have mentioned will suffice to show the tendency of the professor's discourses to run into clap-trap. His experiments with the weights were interesting, and of educational value; but perhaps it would be as well for him to vary them, when next he pays Honolulu a visit, by bringing a rope and a balancing pole, and give us an illustration of the poise of the human body on the tight and slack ropes. This would be of equal interest and educational value with his weights experiments. It would serve, too, to prove beyond a doubt upon what frail basis a man may stand, and yet pose as an important figure.

It is my candid opinion that a teacher would get far more practical information and intelligent insight into the methods of teaching from a careful perusal of John Swett's invaluable work than he would from a thousand lectures of the Dresslar type. Mr. Swett gives us not his own highly intelligent and practical views, but he quotes freely from the greatest thinkers past and present. Mr. Dresslar, in his discourse on "ge-egraphy," never made a single quotation, nor did he in the fragments of other discourses that I summoned up patience to listen to. It was nothing but Dresslar from beginning to end. This complete reliance upon his own knowledge and experience, and shunning all authorities, gave his lectures a strong savor of empiricism. So much for the new General Pedagogy, with Mr. Dresslar as an exponent. I am, etc.

GEO. F. JESSETT.

Oct. 11
Mrs. Bellamy Stores of Cincinnati is the originator of the famous Rookwood ware. She is said to be still managing the pottery herself.

New Comet.

PASADENA, Sept. 23.—Dr. Lewis Swift, astronomer in charge of the Mt. Lowe observatory and discoverer of comets, was interviewed today in regard to his latest find, and said:

"At sunset on Sunday last I saw an unknown luminous object with the naked eye about one degree east of the sun. Examining it with an opera glass a faint companion was visible. Both were seen by all the visitors at the hotel. My first thought was that it might be a small fire on the mountain, but a moment's observation dispelled this idea, for one-half the sun was below and one-half above the mountain and the object was still above the sun. It was also seen to descend and set, as did the sun four minutes previously."

"Last evening I essayed to examine them with the four and one-half inch comet-seeker, but did not succeed until one-half the sun had sunk below the mountain, when it became visible, but whether it was the bright or the faint one I cannot tell. It is not an unheard of thing for a comet to break into a number of pieces, and of course it might be a case of this kind. Through the telescope it was no brighter than when seen with the naked eye on Sunday. I infer it was the companion. This time it was north of the sun instead of east as before. It was a strange affair."

"I hardly know what to make of it, but that it was a comet is certain. Both seem to be growing fainter. Such a discovery has been made on two or three occasions before."

Blind Mr. Jessett.

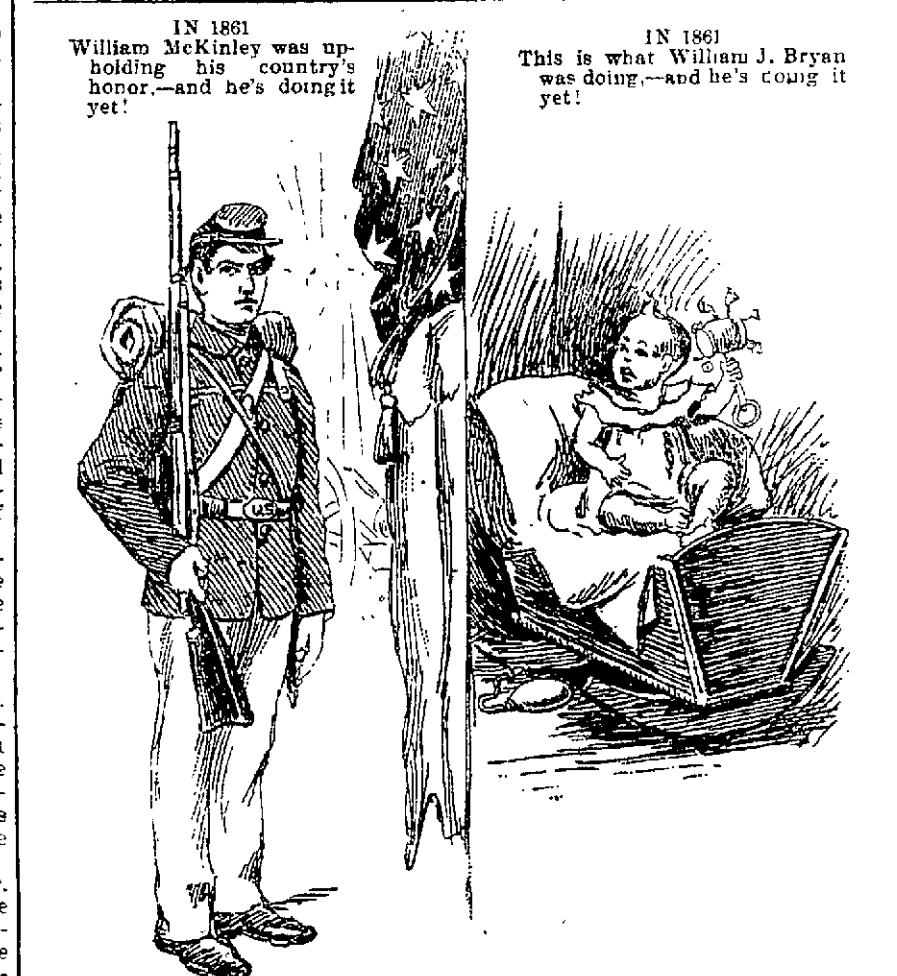
MR. EDITOR: A total eclipse of the moon the first principle of the "new" methods violated, a mistake, Mr. Jessett. The following combination of the above items with correct impressions I with some twenty others, saw the moon reappear as promised, saw it make a proper revolution around the earth and a proper rotation on its axis. And it was well illustrated Mr. Jessett failed to "observe" carefully, or was absent—which amounts to the same thing. Possibly he was on looking for that hazy tree with several principal stems.

ANOTHER OBSERVER AT THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Census.

According to the census returns from Kauai the population of the island is about 3500 more than when last enumerated. The increase is mainly in the Waimea district.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



THE DEADLY PARALLEL. —Harpers Weekly

Napa Soda!

Napa Soda!

NAPA SODA SPRINGS

THE KING OF PURELY NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

Table Waters,

Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.

Sole Agents for the Islands.

ROBERT CATTON.

ENGINEER.

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery, Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold, 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-tonic in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man at once vigorous and manly. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Cure and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guaranteed and free sample. Address: THE NO-TO-BAC CURE CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

Cuticura

To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, PERCY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. M. Y. Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT **L. B. KERR'S**

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalya, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings. Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers. A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices.

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.

HOLLISTER & CO.

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Sunday.

DAY	TEMP.	WIND	MOON	RAIN	WIND	MOON	RAIN
Mon	80.00	29.93	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
Tues	80.00	29.93	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
Wed	80.00	29.93	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
Thurs	80.00	29.93	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
Frid	80.00	29.93	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Tues	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Wed	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Thurs	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00
Frid	11:00	5:00	11:00	5:00

First quarter of moon Oct. 14 at 10 a.m. The following moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due
O. & S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan	Oct. 29
Bktn Skagit, Port Gamble	Oct. 29
C. A. S. S. Mowara, Colonies	Oct. 24
O. & S. S. Coptic, China and Japan	Oct. 20
Am bk J. D. Tallant, Port Townsend	Oct. 20
Bk Edward, May, Boston	Dec. 5
Brit bk Routenbeck, Liverpool	Dec. 15

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Haw schr Norma, Rosehill, Laysan Island.
Am bktn Amella, Ward, Seattle, Wash.
Br bark Spica, Krouse, Bremen.
Am bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.
Schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Thursday, Oct. 15.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kapa.
S. S. Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kailiwal, Kilauea and Hanalei.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Olo-walu, Kukaia and Laupahoehoe.
Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.
Thursday, Oct. 15.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Kahuku.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapa.
S. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, for San Francisco.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 13—Commissioner Hawes and valot, Marshal Brown and officer, Dr. McWayne, W. J. Wilson, W. R. Flint, Rev. S. H. Davis, J. K. Kaulla, Mrs. C. K. Akau and child, Y. Akana and 53 on deck.

From San Francisco, per schr Aloha, Oct. 14—E. C. Winston and Louis Reynolds.

From the Colonies, per stmr Monowai, Oct. 15—For Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Perry, Mr. C. B. Fox, Miss L. Fox, Dr. T. French, Through Mr. C. F. MacArthur, Mr. R. Morehead, Mr. Tom Moxley, Mr. E. J. Goodsell, Mr. J. B. McLennan, Mr. T. R. W. Graham, Mr. A. P. Dryden, Mr. F. W. Turner, Mrs. Fred Harvey, Mr. W. J. Stokes, Sr., Mrs. K. Mahan, Mr. Suckling, Baron and wife, Mr. J. B. McEwan, Mr. Ben Jones, Mr. Wm Stokes, Miss Amanda Corcoran, Mrs. J. Walker and child, Mrs. H. J. English, Mr. G. Appleton and wife, Miss Dorothy Under, Miss K. Turner, Miss M. E. Turner, Rev. J. Campbell, Mr. A. E. Potter, Mr. G. B. Walker, Mr. J. D. Potter, Mr. Greenish and wife, Mr. J. Clay and 36 steerage.

Departures.

For Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 13—W. A. Bui, W. A. H. Turner, Chang Chan, R. Naka, Mrs. E. E. E. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Smith, A. V. P. Jones, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss M. Jones, O. H. Gahok, Mr. May, H. M. M. E. W. Ward and 33 on deck.
For Hawaii, per stmr Iwalani, Oct. 13—W. A. Bui, W. A. H. Turner, Chang Chan, R. Naka, Mrs. E. E. E. Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Smith, A. V. P. Jones, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss M. Jones, O. H. Gahok, Mr. May, H. M. M. E. W. Ward and 33 on deck.

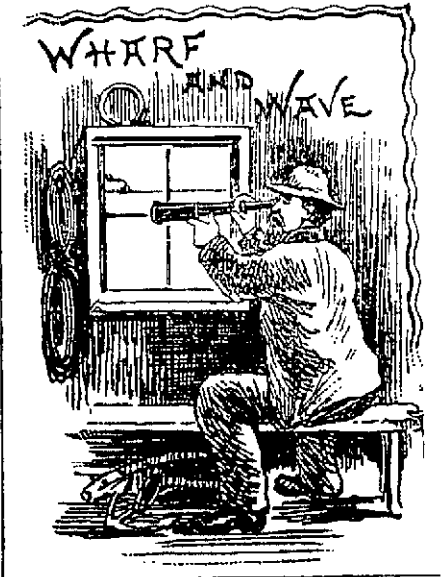
For San Francisco, per stmr Monowai, Oct. 15—David W. James, C. H. Atherton, W. C. Peacock and wife, G. J. Waller, Mrs. S. M. Dodge, Mrs. A. H. Rice, Miss Hattie Austin, Mrs. W. H. Brigham, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, F. J. King, E. H. Gates and wife, Maud Gates, Wessie Young and Mrs. H. Klemme and boy.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from San Francisco San Francisco or Vancouver Vancouver:

On or About	On or About
Mariposa ... Oct. 22 Coptic ... Oct. 20	
Belgica ... Oct. 24 Australia ... Oct. 28	
Australia ... Oct. 26 Mowara ... Oct. 24	
Peru ... Nov. 2 Gaelic ... Nov. 6	
Australia ... Nov. 16 Alameda ... Nov. 12	
Mowara ... Nov. 16 Peking ... Nov. 16	
Monowai ... Nov. 19 Australia ... Nov. 21	
Belgica ... Nov. 23 China ... Dec. 2	
Australia ... Dec. 11 Mariposa ... Dec. 10	
Belgica ... Dec. 16 Belgic ... Dec. 11	
Belgica ... Dec. 16 Australia ... Dec. 16	
Belgica ... Dec. 17 Coptic ... Dec. 28	
China ... Dec. 24 Mowara ... Dec. 24	



AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, Oct. 15, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind light, north.

The Mowara arrived at Sydney on Oct. 2d from this port.

The large new inter-island steamer will be here in the middle of November. The smaller boat now being made is due sometime in December.

The steamer Monowai arrived early yesterday several hours before she was expected. Purser Bendall kindly gave the following report: The S. S. Monowai, Captain Carey, left Sydney on the 28th ult. at 4:30 p. m. and arrived at Auckland on the 2d inst. at 8 p. m.; left next day at 2:10 p. m. and reached Samoa at 4 p. m. on 7th inst., made a stay of 3 hours and arrived at Honolulu at 6 a. m. on the 15th.

Importers of lumber were again disappointed by the Alameda failing to bring their consignments, says the Samoan Times. This is the fifth successive month in which orders for lumber have been shut out from the mail steamers. It is very evident that the mail steamers cannot be relied upon at all for supplies of building material. The Alameda was so full that all her freight for Samoa was carried on deck at the entire risk of the shippers. The Oceanic Company must be driving a roaring trade with the colonies.

Ship Gainsborough's Insurance.

DUNEDIN, N. Z., Sept. 19.—The Westport Coal Company have received intimation that the ship Gainsborough, with a cargo of coal from Westport, has become a total wreck in Honolulu. No further particulars are to hand. The cargo was insured in the Straits office, it is believed, with re-insurances in other offices.

The Spray at Newcastle.

SYDNEY, Sept. 29.—The thirteen-ton ketch Spray, from Boston, in which Captain Slocum is voyaging single-handed round the world, has arrived at Newcastle.

NOTICE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Notice is hereby given, that Mr. James D. Tregloan has been made my attorney in fact to attend to the business of my late husband, H. S. Tregloan, and all matters connected with said estate.

Honolulu, Oct. 15, 1896.
KATE TREGLOAN.
4432-1w

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Executrix of the will of Henry S. Tregloan, deceased, by order of the Hon. A. Perry, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, on Oct. 3, 1896, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to her at the old reliable tailoring establishment of said Henry S. Tregloan, on the west corner of Hotel and Fort streets, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. As it is necessary to settle said estate promptly, all persons indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.

Dated Honolulu, Oct. 9th, 1896.
KATE TREGLOAN, Executrix.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the late Henry S. Tregloan, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers duly authenticated to her at the old reliable tailoring establishment of said Henry S. Tregloan, on the west corner of Hotel and Fort streets, in Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred. As it is necessary to settle said estate promptly, all persons indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.

BY AUTHORITY.

DAVID CENTER, ESQ., has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Wailuku, Island of Maui, vice M. P. Waiwale, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Oct. 12, 1896. 1803-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, October 17th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Lease of the Government Fishponds of Kaibikapu and Lelepaia, in Moanalua, Oahu, containing 742 acres.

Notes of survey and plan of the above Fishponds may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands, Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Sept. 21st, 1896. 1796-1d

E. D. BALDWIN, ESQ. has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Sept. 25, 1896. 1801-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28th, 1896, for the construction of 7 1/2 miles of the Puna Road, and also for the Road from Hilo to Kaunama.

Specifications and Grade notes at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Telephone Office at Hilo.

The Minister of the Interior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Oct. 8th, 1896. 1801-3t

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that at the annual meeting of the Humuila Sheep Station Co., Ltd., held at Honolulu on the 12th October, 1896, the following officers have been duly elected for the ensuing year:

Aug. Haneberg, President.
Aug. Gramberg, Vice-President.
J. F. Hackfeld, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. Klamp, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Secretary. 1802-3w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, executors under the will of Dr. John Mott-Smith, late of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, deceased, testate, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent, to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned at the Law Offices of Alfred S. Hartwell, over the Bank of Bishop & Co., in Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred. This notice has become requisite by the defective publication of the former notice.

(Signed) HAROLD MEADE MOTT-SMITH, (Signed) ERNEST AUGUSTUS MOTT-SMITH, (Signed) MORTON CHURCHILL MOTT-SMITH, Executors. Dated Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 2, 1896. 1799-4w

AGENTS.

Cable Address, "Bailey," BAILEY OIL COMPANY.

Mining Properties.

Bailey, Porter & Co., 415 1/2 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAL IN GOLD AND COPPER MINES.

Will take the supervision of mines if desired, and can insure a careful and economical management of the same. Mr. Porter being a mining and mill superintendent of long experience and thorough training; and our employees picked men.

W. H. BAILEY, Manager. References, San Francisco: Selby Smelting & Lead Works, Hon. C. R. Bishop. Honolulu: Hon. W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobron.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Eddy Street, Boston, or Agents, Honolulu.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Bankruptcy of H. F. Bertelmann, of Honolulu.

Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of H. F. Bertelmann, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1896, in All-ahian Hall, Honolulu, at 10 A. M. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. Dated Oct. 14, 1896. 1803-2w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Fifth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. At Chambers, in the matter of the Estate of Kapalehua (K), late of Wailua, Kauai, deceased, intestate. Before Judge Hardy.

Order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in deceased estates.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Carl Isenberg, Administrator of the said estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$..... and charges himself with \$..... and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing such petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the Hawaiian and English languages, be published in the Kuokoa and Hawaiian Gazette, newspapers printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 25th day of September, 1896. R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk. 1799-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Lam Pow alias Yait Sang, late of Honolulu, deceased, intestate.

The petition and accounts of the Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Administrators.

It is ordered that Monday, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, October 1, 1896. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1799F-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of HENRY W. MIST, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Jane Mist having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, November 9th, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, Oct. 7th, 1896. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1801F-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 29th day of August, A. D. 1885, made by Kaial (K) of Waikiki, Island of Oahu, to Makanoana Merseburgh of Waimanalo, in said Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 97, folios 198 and 199, which said mortgage was assigned by J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee for the said Makanoana Merseburgh to Makakehau (W) formerly of Honolulu, in said Island of Oahu and now of Honolulu, Island of Maui, by assignment dated October 8th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 97 on folio 199, the said Makakehau (W) assignee of the said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Fort and Queen streets in said Honolulu, on

Monday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Kaneloa, Honokahau in the Island of Maui, one of the said Hawaiian Islands containing an area of 1.33 acres and being Apana 1 of Royal Patent No. 5964, L. C. Award No. 7260 to Kaahupahau and the same premises that were conveyed to said Kaial (K) by said Kaahupahau by deed dated October 9th, 1879, and recorded in Liber 72, folios 332-3.

MAKAKEHAU (W), Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. M. MONSARRAT, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, September 25, 1896. 1797-4tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage, made by Monika Konohiki (W) and P. Konohiki (K) to James K. Kekaula, dated December 5th, 1891, recorded in Liber 139, page 398, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at Public Auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of William C. Achl.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1896. JNO. K. KEKAULA and WAIHU KEKAULA, Executor and executrix of the estate of James K. Kekaula, deceased mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those premises situated in Kau, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in Royal Patent 3325 on L. C. A. 9559 to Molina, 3 1/4 acres.

2nd. All those premises described in Royal Patent 6906 on L. C. A. 8754 to Pahupu, 3 47-100 acres. 1798-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by L. and D. Keaweamahi to Yim Quon duly assigned to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated May 29, 1893, assignment 22 April, 1896, recorded Liber 139, page 398, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 22, 1896. W. R. CASTLE, Trustee. Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Fine premises on the S. E. side of Emma street, in Honolulu, above the lane to Punchbowl street containing several good houses, bringing a good rental, and covered by two deeds, to-wit: 1st, Hana Heilel to D. Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 53, page 133; 2d, Mailou to Lilia Keaweamahi, recorded in Liber 52, page 488. 1796-4w

MARSHAL'S FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a decree and writ issued thereon in a certain suit in Equity for foreclosure of mortgage, pending in the First Circuit Court of the Republic of Hawaii, wherein the Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunallilo are plaintiffs, and Abigail Hopkins and Charles L. Hopkins are defendants, I will sell at public auction, at noon on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1896, at the entrance of the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, all the mortgaged premises described in plaintiff's complaint, being the following:

1. All that certain house lot with the buildings and structures thereon situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield, containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by deed of B. F. Dillingham, dated May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in Liber 100, page 400.

2. And that certain piece of land situated on the Waikiki Road beyond Marshfield containing an area of forty thousand square feet, and being the same premises conveyed to Abigail Hopkins by B. F. Dillingham, by deed dated the 11th day of May, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 100, page 400; also those two certain pieces of land situated in North Kohala in the Island of Hawaii, and more particularly described in a certain deed made by E. K. Aiwahi in favor of said Abigail Hopkins, dated the 4th day of February, A. D. 1884, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds in Liber 86, pages 272, 274.

The above mentioned property is further described as the land granted by R. P. 7710 containing 10 acres, 363 fathoms and by grant No. 2789 to Moehonua.

Deeds at expense of purchaser. ARTHUR M. BROWN, Marshal. Dated October 7, A. D. 1896. 1801-7t

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the persons hereunder named have formed a SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.

First: The name under which the partnership is to be conducted is H. HACKFELD & CO.

Second: The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of Importers, Sugar Factors and Commission Merchants.

The place where such business is to be transacted is in the Republic of Hawaii, with an office on the South Corner of Fort and Queen streets, in Honolulu, Oahu, in said Republic.

Third: The names and residences and the specification of general and special partners are as follows: THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL PARTNERS:

Paul Isenberg, residing at Bremen, Germany. J. F. Hackfeld, residing at said Honolulu.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SPECIAL PARTNERS:

J. C. Glade, residing at Wiesbaden, Germany. J. W. Pfuger, residing at Bremen, Germany.

Prof. H. H. Pfuger, residing at Bonn, Germany. J. C. Pfuger, residing at Bremen, Germany.

Fourth: The period at which such partnership was begun is September 1st, 1896, and it is to continue until September 1st, 1901.

PAUL ISENBERG. J. F. HACKFELD. J. C. GLADE. J. W. PFLUGER. PROF. H. H. PFLUGER. J. C. PFLUGER.

Honolulu, Sept. 28th, 1896. 1798-5w